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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly sunny...

Table with exchange rates for various countries like Australia, Belgium, Denmark, etc.

No. 27,507



COMMON CHAMPAGNE—Geoffrey Rippon of Great Britain, left, toasting the French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann after successful negotiations between Great Britain and the six EEC nations early yesterday.

Part of Times Ban Is Lifted; Congress to Get Secret Study

President Wants Capitol Hill To Have 'Undistorted' Picture N.Y. Newspaper's Executives Say the Ruling Is 'Confusing'

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—President Nixon agreed today to give Congress the secret Pentagon study of U.S. involvement in Vietnam...

Government, Courts Foiled By Staggering of the Leaks

By David Kraslow

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The staggered leaks to various newspapers of portions of a top-secret Pentagon study on the Vietnam war are bedeviling the government in its effort to prevent further publication of the documents...

Key Role in 1963 Anti-Diem Coup Is Laid to Kennedy Administration

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP)—An assistant secretary of state recommended in August, 1963, that South Vietnam's President Ngo Dinh Diem be overthrown...



Roger Hilsman, author of State Department memo.

Seoul Weighs Total Vietnam Pullout

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—South Korea has informed the Saigon government that it is thinking of withdrawing all of its nearly 50,000 troops from Vietnam...

80 Jews on Hunger Strikes For Visas in Moscow, Riga

MOSCOW, June 23 (UPI)—More than 80 Jews in Moscow and Riga staged hunger strikes today to protest official refusal to grant them permission to go to Israel...

Rippon Sees 'Historic Day for Europe' As Britain, EEC Clear Last Hurdles

LUXEMBOURG, June 23 (AP)—"It is a historic day for Europe," British negotiator Geoffrey Rippon announced at 5:30 this morning after the last obstacles had fallen that had barred the way to British entry into the Common Market...

Salyut Crew Breaks Endurance Record

MOSCOW, June 23 (NYT)—The three-man Soviet crew of the Salyut orbital station today broke the endurance record for man in space. At 2:14 GMT, Lt. Col. Georgy T. Dobrovolski, the commander, and his two engineers, Vladimir N. Volkov and Viktor I. Patasov, passed the 200-day mark set by the two-man Soviet crew of the Soyuz-9...

Poland Gives Property to Church

WARSAW, June 23 (NYT)—Poland's Communist government today gave the Roman Catholic Church full title to nearly 7,000 former German church buildings in the vast "western territories" acquired by Poland after World War II...

Taiwan Is Specter at Banquet Chou Gives for U.S. Newsmen

PEKING, June 23 (NYT)—Premier Chou En-lai says that the security screen the United States has erected around the island of Taiwan, now ruled by the government of Chiang Kai-shek, is a key obstacle to the establishment of diplomatic ties with the United States...



Chou En-lai

Nixon Sends Pentagon Study, Still Top-Secret, to Congress

(Continued from Page 1)
The President also decided voluntarily to send to Congress a classified study made in 1965 of the Gulf of Tonkin incident, a report previously kept from Senate and House committees. The 1964 Tonkin Gulf incident—an attack by North Vietnamese PT boats on U.S. destroyers—was used by President Johnson as the basis for winning a congressional resolution supporting a virtually unlimited presidential action in Vietnam.

Directive to Laird
Mr. Ziegler said the President had directed Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird to confer with leaders of both houses on methods of guarding the documents' secret classification. This classification thus seemed likely to be maintained, at least pending outcome of an urgent Pentagon review being conducted at the President's behest.

The documents were to be sent to the Capitol from the Pentagon later today, under guard. Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., directed that the House copy be deposited with the Armed Services Committee. The Senate president pro tempore, Sen. Allen Ellender, D., La., said that the Senate copy might be routed to the Armed Services Committee, but Sen. J. William Fulbright's Foreign Relations Committee has demanded jurisdiction.

Mr. Ziegler's announcement earlier today followed an hour-long breakfast meeting between the President and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont. Mr. Nixon, who Mr. Ziegler said had decided over the weekend to release the documents, informed Sen. Mansfield of his decision.

Congressmen Sue
Shortly before the White House announcement, Reps. Ogden R. Reid, R., N.Y., and John E. Moss, D., Calif., brought suit in Federal Court here against Secretary Laird in an effort to force release of the secret study.

Counsel for the congressmen said that the suit was based on the Freedom of Information Act, which requires that the govern-

ment justify withholding documents from the people.

Reps. Reid and Moss are members of the House Freedom of Information subcommittee, which today opened hearings into the mushrooming struggle between the government and the press over publication of the secret material.

The first witness was Arthur J. Goldberg, who was a justice on the Supreme Court from 1965 to 1968 and later became the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Goldberg testified that he had never seen the Pentagon study, but added: "All should agree—including all government officials involved, the public and the press—that it would be far better for our country that the whole story be told."

Rep. Paul W. McCloskey, R., Calif., a leading critic of the war, is also scheduled to testify. In advance, he has said he is willing to give the committee material he said he received from Daniel Ellsberg, a former Pentagon aide who participated in preparing the huge study of the Vietnam war.

Mr. Ellsberg was named last week by former New York Times reporter Sidney Zion as the man who had leaked the secret documents to The New York Times.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., announced today that a Senate Judiciary subcommittee will hold hearings next month on the power of the President and other high officials to withhold documents from Congress.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., the former Vice-President, said that he will offer a bill to set up a permanent joint congressional committee on national security to deal with classification matters.

In disclosing the President's decision to yield the papers to Congress, Mr. Ziegler included a disclaimer: "Since the documents relate primarily to the Johnson and Kennedy periods, President Nixon pointed out that he is not in a position to vouch for their accuracy or their completeness."

It Is Only Fair
Mr. Ziegler added: "President Nixon told Sen. Mansfield that the unauthorized publications of portions of the

Nixon Ordered Declassification Review Jan. 15

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The White House said yesterday that President Nixon had issued a directive on Jan. 15 calling for a review of the government's classification procedures to make more information available to the American public.

It called for broader and speedier declassification procedure and a continuing review of this process, Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said.

Ordinarily, Mr. Ziegler said, such presidential directives to the National Security Council are not made public but it was deemed appropriate to do so now because of the situation that has developed over the publication of the Pentagon study papers and the resulting widespread public interest in it.

document created a situation in which Congress would necessarily be making judgments in this matter on the basis of incomplete data which could give a distorted impression of the report's contents.

For that reason, the President feels that it is only fair to Congress and to persons mentioned in the documents, that the full report be made available.

"Despite the publication of some portions of the documents, they will retain their top-secret classification pending completion of the declassification review and will be made available to the Congress on the understanding that they will be subject to existing congressional rules and regulations covering the handling of classified material.

"President Nixon reiterated to Sen. Mansfield that his primary and continuing concern has been to protect the security of government documents in cases where disclosure could harm the national security or impair negotiations with other nations.

"President Nixon also emphasized that the decision to offer the documents to the Congress does not represent a change of policy but merely reflects the special circumstances created by the recent unauthorized disclosures."

Court Lifts Portion of Ban On N.Y. Times Vietnam Series

(Continued from Page 1)
The court said that the ban would be vacated Friday "except as to those items which have been specified in the special appendix."

The new hearings would again be before District Court Judge Murray J. Gurfein, who ruled in the Times' favor Saturday. He said then that publication could not be enjoined because the articles were only embarrassing to the government, not damaging to national interests.

However, the appeals court overturned his ruling and continued the ban on publication pending its decision.

Review Possible
At today's appellate hearing, U. S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr. said the government was ready to review the secret 47-volume Pentagon study and to declassify portions within 45 days.

In the Globe case, Judge Julian, ruling on a motion filed by the Globe, said that the newspaper could place its Pentagon documents in a bank safe deposit vault with access limited to the assistant to the editor of the Globe and the paper's attorney. The Justice Department agreed to this.

Yesterday, Judge Julian had gone beyond the action of the courts in New York and Washington by ordering that all "documents and any copies, excerpts, duplications or other tangible evidence of such documents" be surrendered to the court.

In response to another motion filed by the Globe's lawyer, the judge refused to lift an order restraining the newspaper from printing any further unpublished information from the documents which it might receive from news services or other newspapers.

Key Role in Diem Ouster Laid To Kennedy Administration
(Continued from Page 1)
ber, noted that he had resigned as assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs in 1964, after a policy dispute with President Johnson.

The Sun-Times said today that, despite the Kennedy administration's disclaimer of knowledge of the anti-Diem coup, President Kennedy and his leading advisers were intimately involved in the maneuvering that led to Diem's downfall and death.

The documents show, the paper said, that President Kennedy decided at a National Security Council meeting on Sept. 17, 1963, to put "escalatory pressure" on Diem to get rid of his brother, Nhu, the chief of the secret police.

The National Security Council decided to send Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor on a fact-finding mission to Vietnam, the Sun-Times said.

They reported back on Oct. 2 and from that point, the paper said, the documents indicate that there was a growing consensus at the top of the administration that it would not be possible to get rid of Nhu without also getting rid of Diem.

The Sun-Times said the documents show that Mr. Ellsman urged bringing all of Diem's family under the control of the coup group.

"We should warn the coup group," Mr. Ellsman wrote in the Aug. 30 memo, "to press any military advantage it gains to its logical conclusion without stopping to negotiate."

Battle to the End
The Sun-Times said Mr. Ellsman advised Secretary of State Dean Rusk that if Diem chose to make a last stand at the presidential palace, "to encourage the coup group to fight the battle to the end and to destroy the palace if necessary to gain victory."

"Unconditional surrender should be the terms for the Ngo family," the paper quotes the memo. "Diem should be treated as the generals wish."

Mr. Ellsman's memo recommended that Diem choose to leave the country with his family, the United States provide him with a plane—but only if Diem agreed to go to France or another European country.

"Under no circumstances," said the memo, "should the Nhus be permitted to remain in Southeast Asia in close proximity to the country because of the plots they will try to mount to regain power."



BRITISH PRESS—A montage of some of London's newspapers following successful completion of EEC talks.

British Divided in Reaction To Common Market Accord

LONDON, June 23 (Reuters)—Mingled praise and protest greeted Britain's Common Market team today as the struggle for a larger Europe moved from Luxembourg to London.

British negotiator Geoffrey Rippon will report to the House of Commons tomorrow on the Luxembourg negotiations, in effect launching a summer offensive to rally a reluctant British public on the European issue.

He was coming back as a government hero, with Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home making a special trip to meet him at London Airport.

But cries of "sell-out" from opponents of the Common Market promised prolonged skirmishing in what newspapers were billing as a new Battle of Britain.

In one swift reaction to the Luxembourg decisions, leaders of the opposition Labour party decided at a meeting today to hold a special conference on the Common Market on a July date to be selected at a further gathering next week.

Reluctant to Wilson
The decision was viewed as a rebuff to party leader Harold Wilson. Opinion in Labour ranks for or against the Common Market is balanced on a knife edge and Mr. Wilson had hoped to postpone a conference until the autumn.

Opinion polls have shown a majority of Britons oppose entry—but that a comparable majority expect it will come about despite widespread opposition.

A leading Conservative critic, Enoch Powell, said today that public opinion will defeat the Common Market bid.

"The battle for the minds of the British people is well and truly on," said Mrs. Anne Kerr, a former Labour parliamentarian who strongly opposes the market.

Hailed in Press
British newspapers hailed the Luxembourg decisions—as a historic moment in the nation's life and looked forward to the beginning of a great debate at home.

"Britain is moving into a period when it must take its most important political decision since the war," said the Guardian, a Liberal supporter of British entry.

A broad reaction was favorable. West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who referred to the negotiations during a parliamentary debate, declared, "This government has played its part in overcoming the West European stagnation and, despite all the pessimism, we shall achieve further progress."

Premier Emilio Colombo of Italy said great prospects for the future of Europe have been opened up. He described the Luxembourg agreement as the crowning achievement of a very constructive period of European history.

Britain, EEC In Accord on Membership

Rippon Sees 'Historic Day' for Europeans

(Continued from Page 1)
would try to take credit for success of this round, for all had been responsible for the failure of a first round nine years ago. Other members of the six-hour summit in London, Foreign Minister Pierre de Gaulle said today, "We always thought that Britain would enter the family. She had her seat at the table."

French President Georges Pompidou at today's cabinet in Paris underlined his own view when he said that it was "a historic day for Europe."

Political Will
At the press conference morning, Mr. Schumann said the success was due to "a will" on both sides. On occasions during the past few political will ran up against subjective and practical progress as the level of British negotiations with Britain positive spirit.

He hailed today as "an historic date for the history of Europe."

The Heath-Pompidou last month showed that both France and Britain had to overcome all this time shortly before meeting a solution had found to take care of Co wealth sugar exporters, the summit an identity of local interests was announced and sterling was removed.

Which left New Zealand the financial contribution today.

The final agreement on Zealand dairy exports to at 71 percent of their earlier five years, given Zealand time to open up new markets. Mr. Marshall this was "not a as we asked for and he get," but he said he was "it was the best which the could in the circumstances for us."

Yesterday the commun offered reductions to 66 after five years, only to be rejected by Britain's proposal percent for the New Zealand. When Mr. Schumann agreed to the 71 percent French delegation, the open to the British to the other main problem, ing, and accept the comm offer of 8.5 percent in year of membership. The lock was broken.

U.S. Confident of Fair Vote In Saigon Despite New Law

By Alvin Shuster
Thieu is expected to be signatures of about 70 or legislators plus about 200 more than 500 provincial city councilors.

By submitting far more than he needs, Mr. Thieu would thereby seek a "psychological" advantage in the eyes of the U.S. Ky's aides, the vice-president submit roughly the main support from the coup while Gen. Minh will win the minimum from the legislators.

The aides have said that Mr. Thieu's law would not be enough for both men if they do for amendments in the Assembly and the local.

Mr. Thieu, who exercised pressure on the National Assembly to pass the law, wanted to restrict the number of possible contenders for the office.

Banker Meets Both
Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker quickly met with Mr. Ky and later with Gen. Minh to express the interest of the United States in fair elections here and to determine whether they would run. It was the first such private meeting between Mr. Bunker and Gen. Minh, who called the law unconstitutional.

Mr. Bunker apparently received assurance from both men that they could meet the law's requirements, if he had found otherwise, observers here believe, the United States would have tried to exert pressure on Mr. Thieu to ease the law's conditions for candidacy.

Informed sources said today that Mr. Thieu, aware of U.S. apprehension, also sought to assure Mr. Bunker that the South Vietnamese would have a choice on the ballot on election day, Oct. 3. The president's aides calculate that Gen. Minh already has support from more than 40 legislators and that Mr. Ky has won the backing of some 90 councilors, about ten short of the requirement.

Under the conditions of the law, presidential hopefuls must file the endorsements of legislators or councilors by Aug. 3. Mr.



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Catholic Church in Poland Given Ex-German Buildings

(Continued from Page 1)
socialist system is not a temporary phenomenon, but at the same time it is also realized that Catholicism in Poland is not temporary either.

Other statements indicated, meanwhile, that the state is asking for a return gesture from the church: a statement by the Vatican recognizing Poland's right to the former German territory.

Apostolic Administrator
Polish priests have been operating in the western lands since the war, but they are designated apostolic administrators by the Vatican. Diocesan boundaries remain those of the prewar period.

Janusz Makowski, a Polish Catholic layman and editor, said during the debate, for example, that the coastal city of Slupsk, formerly Stolp in prewar Poland, remains part of the Berlin Diocese as far as the Vatican is concerned even though it is 75 miles inside Poland now.

The Vatican has maintained that it cannot recognize territorial changes while they remain a subject of political dispute. Poland and West Germany reached agreement on the issue of the western lands last November but the treaty remains unratified largely because of outstanding East-West issues, notably the Berlin question.

Polish churchmen speaking in the Sejm indicated during the debate that their major unfulfilled demand now is authorization to build new churches. Mr. Makowski acknowledged that 19 permits for new churches had been granted since Mr. Giersek took over, compared to one in many preceding years, but that many more churches were needed.

The Polish Roman Catholic Church, which claims allegiance of more than 90 percent of the population, has been seeking Vatican recognition of the western lands no less strenuously than the Communist leadership.

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WEATHER

ALGERIA	28 66	Barth
ANKARA	17 63	Yagci
ANTWERP	22 53	Sun
ATHENS	22 62	Sun
BELGRADE	22 62	Sun
BERLIN	14 67	Shaw
BRUSSELS	16 61	Ver
BUDAPEST	18 63	Sun
COPENHAGEN	14 57	Over
COLOGNE	16 61	Sun
DUBLIN	16 61	Ver
HAMBURG	18 63	Sun
Helsinki	23 68	Sun
ISTANBUL	23 68	Sun
JAKARTA	23 68	Sun
LAS PALMAS	17 63	Sun
LONDON	21 70	Cloud
LUXEMBOURG	18 63	Sun
MADRID	16 61	Ver
MILAN	17 63	Sun
MOSCOW	17 63	Sun
MUNICH	18 63	Sun
NEW YORK	22 68	Sun
NICE	22 68	Sun
OSLO	20 66	Sun
PARIS	20 66	Sun
PRAGUE	18 63	Sun
ROME	20 66	Sun
SOFIA	20 66	Sun
STOCKHOLM	23 68	Sun
TORONTO	22 68	Sun
VIENNA	20 66	Sun
WARSAW	18 63	Sun
WASHINGTON	22 68	Sun
ZURICH	22 68	Sun

(C) - Clouds; (S) - Sunshine; (V) - Variable; (O) - Overcast; (P) - Partly cloudy; (F) - Fog; (R) - Rain; (D) - Drizzle; (W) - Wind; (H) - Haze; (M) - Mist; (T) - Thunder; (L) - Lightning; (A) - Aurora; (N) - Nebula; (E) - Eclipse; (C) - Comet; (M) - Meteor; (S) - Shower; (D) - Dew; (F) - Frost; (H) - Hail; (I) - Ice; (P) - Powder; (S) - Snow; (W) - Wind; (H) - Haze; (M) - Mist; (T) - Thunder; (L) - Lightning; (A) - Aurora; (N) - Nebula; (E) - Eclipse; (C) - Comet; (M) - Meteor; (S) - Shower; (D) - Dew; (F) - Frost; (H) - Hail; (I) - Ice; (P) - Powder; (S) - Snow

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

House Approves Welfare Overhaul To Assist Families of Working Poor

By Nick Kotz
 WASHINGTON, June 23 (UPI)—The House of Representatives approved yesterday a major overhaul of the U.S. welfare system which, for the first time, would provide aid to families of the working poor.

The vote on final passage was 288 to 132.

Opposition came from both conservatives, who said the bill contains a guaranteed annual income, and from liberals, who said the benefits are too low and could even be lower than present welfare payments in most states.

An attempt to strike out the heart of the measure, its Family Assistance Plan, failed, 234 to 181.

Welfare reform is a top legislative goal of the Nixon administration and the bill had White House support.

Meanwhile, Chairman Russell E. Long, D. La., of the Senate Finance Committee said today his panel will approve and send to the Senate a revised version of the bill.

"This would reverse the committee position of last year when it rejected, and thus killed, a House-passed welfare-reform bill."

"I regard this as the most important legislation that will come before the committee in this session," Sen. Long said.

In addition to overhauling the program of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), the multifaceted measure:

- Federalizes adult welfare programs for the elderly, blind and disabled, providing \$1,800 a year for a single person and \$2,400 for a couple.
- Provides a 5 percent increase next year in Social Security payments, and in the future provides automatic benefit increases tied to rises in the cost of living.
- Extends Medicare benefits to about 1.5 million disabled persons.
- Liberalizes the Social Security program for widows and persons who retire at age 62.
- Raises Social Security payroll taxes, beginning next year, from 5.2 percent to 5.4 percent, and increases the taxable wage base from \$9,000 to \$10,200 a year.

The legislation's principal and most controversial thrust is aimed at reforming the AFDC program, which has expanded by more than 50 percent in two years and now pays benefits to more than 10 million persons.

Supporters, including President Nixon and House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills, D. Ark., contend the proposed Family Assistance Plan eventually will reduce the welfare load by combining a stiff work requirement for able-bodied adults with incentive welfare payments for the working poor.

The Family Assistance Plan guarantees a four-person family an annual federal pay income of \$2,400, with working persons getting graduated benefits until income reaches \$4,320. About 8 million "working poor" families would get aid.

A welfare mother with children age 3 or older would be required to accept work or training, provided day care is made available for the children.

The bill's total first-year cost of \$12 billion includes the expense of providing 200,000 public service jobs and day care for 800,000 children.

For the first time, Washington would directly administer its share of the welfare program, and uniform national schedules of eligibility would be established. Present benefits for a four-member family range from \$840 annually in Mississippi to more than \$4,000 in New York and New Jersey.

In other developments:

- House and Senate conferees hammered out a compromise bill yesterday creating 200,000 governmental jobs for the unemployed. Republican members of the conference committee predicted that President Nixon would sign the \$2.25 billion measure into law. Last year, Mr. Nixon vetoed similar legislation, contending the nation did not need "one-hand jobs" to solve its unemployment problems. Since then, unemployment has worsened and mayors from scores of cities, anxious to add to their work forces at little local cost, have brought pressure on the White House to accept the bill.
- The Nixon administration requested additional money from Congress for summer feeding programs for poor children, but Sen. George McGovern D. S.D., said the increase would meet less than one-half need. The Agriculture Department, bowing to pressure from big-city mayors, said it wants to spend \$1 billion more than the \$20.7 million originally requested for the program.



LONG-WINDED POLITICIAN—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada valiantly tries to blow out candles on cake marking the 150th anniversary of the Chingachouy Township in Ontario Tuesday. Man at right uses bellows to help the Prime Minister.

Senate Votes to Curb Debate On Draft Extension Measure

WASHINGTON, June 23 (UPI)—The Senate today voted to shut off a filibuster against a proposed two-year extension of the draft.

The move was apparently too late, however, to prevent the present Selective Service Act from expiring June 30, meaning there likely would be a brief halt in the drafting of young Americans.

The vote to impose the gag rule was 65 to 27—three more votes in favor than needed for the necessary two-thirds majority.

Critics of the draft were confident they could prevent passage of the extension by June 30, even with the time limitation imposed by the cloture rule.

Allowed 1 Hour

Under the rule, each senator can speak for one hour, and numerous amendments have been qualified for a roll-call vote—each of which takes 30 minutes.

Even after Senate passage, the draft bill must go to a Senate-House conference and then must be ratified by both chambers before going to the White House.

Sen. Mike Gravel, D. Alaska, is the leader of the filibuster against the draft bill.

Selective Service officials have said, however, that failure to pass the draft bill by June 30 would have no disastrous effects on the draft. They said draft quotas missed during the months the draft law was not in effect could be made up during later months.

If the draft extension failed to pass for several months, the Nixon administration also would have the option under a clause in the present law to draft persons who lose previous deferments, mainly summer college graduates. Selective Service officials have said this clause likely would not be invoked unless there was a national emergency.

Saigon Police Say They Foiled Red Plot to Kill British Envoy

SAIGON, June 23 (AP)—South Vietnamese police claimed today to have broken up a Viet Cong plot in which a British diplomat and his wife were to be kidnapped and killed and their official car used for an armed attack on the presidential palace.

Col. Nguyen Mau, assistant to the national police director, told a news conference that police had foiled the *Misrae* plot and arrested 21 persons, including an elderly domestic couple who worked for the diplomat, Mr. Mercer.

Mr. Mercer, 43, first secretary of administration in the British Embassy, said he knew that

police had arrested his cook, but had no knowledge of the plot in which he was the central figure.

"I guess I am bloody lucky," he commented after the details were disclosed by Col. Mau.

The plot first came to light in early May, when police intercepted a clandestine Viet Cong radio message, Col. Mau said.

He said the plan was for members of the Viet Cong's N-10 sapper battalion, operating in the Saigon area, to kidnap Mr. Mercer and his wife, Rita, and use their car in a bold attempt to get into the palace grounds with guns and explosives.

If something arose to prevent that, national police headquarters had been picked as an alternative target.

He said some guns actually had been hidden at Mr. Mercer's home with the help of the two elderly domestics, Do Van Tin and his wife, Tran Thi An.

Mr. Mercer said, when he heard about the plot today, he thought it was some kind of hoax.

"Of course, I knew that the police had arrested my cook and searched the quarters at the back of the house," he said. "I didn't know why."

He said that he didn't want to go to the police and demand the cook's release.

"He was a very bad cook anyway," Mr. Mercer said.

2 GIs Sentenced In Murder Attempt

FRANKFURT, June 23 (UPI)—Two U.S. soldiers were sentenced to prison terms by a military court yesterday for attempting to murder their company commander, a military spokesman said today.

The spokesman said Pvt. Raymond C. Huff, 20, of Sidman, Penn., got 20 years and Pvt. James A. Breckenridge, 19, of Milwaukee, received 19 years.

He said they were convicted of having placed a thermite grenade in the gas tank of a jeep assigned to their company commander, Capt. Edwin K. Fisher. The grenade was discovered before it exploded.

3 Sleep in West, Awaken in East

HANNOVER, Germany, June 23 (UPI)—Three West German soldiers who fell asleep on the Paris-Warsaw express missed their stop and ended up in East Germany, a military spokesman said today.

But East German authorities allowed all three to return to West the same day. According to the spokesman, the soldiers boarded the train in the Ruhr area Sunday night to return to their garrison. All three were dressed in civilian clothes and no one bothered to awaken them as they passed through the West German checkpoint early Monday morning.

Fire Base Pounded Reds Threatening to Break Saigon's Lines Below DMZ

SAIGON, June 23 (UPI)—A Communist battalion surrounded South Vietnam's Fire Base 7, 10 miles below the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) today and pounded it with 500 rockets and mortar shells in a threat to the entire government defense line, front dispatches reported.

South Vietnamese officials said the base must be held at all costs or the defense line along the 50-mile DMZ will be breached. Spokesmen said yesterday that 10,000 to 12,000 North Vietnamese have crossed the DMZ into South Vietnam with heavy artillery and other weapons.

U.S. F-4 Phantom jet fighters were reported bombing and strafing the threatening Communist forces, which also have come under heavy attack by B-52s and helicopter gunships. Communist tanks were spotted a few miles away six days ago, but their present location is not known, spokesmen said.

Yearly Offensives

Brig. Gen. Vu Van Giai, commander of South Vietnamese troops in the area, said the North Vietnamese had carried out similar dry-season offensives in the north before, but this year they appeared to be more heavily armed and more determined.

He said the offensive apparently was aimed at trying to disrupt

Faisal, Sadat Agree

CAIRO, June 23 (UPI)—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt were in complete agreement on the necessity that all Arab countries should be committed to take part in the battle with Israel as a pre-condition for holding an Arab summit, Cairo newspapers said today.

Adoptive Parents Get Custody Of Baby After U.S. Court Battles

MIAMI, June 23 (NYT)—The custody of Baby Lenore was awarded here yesterday to her adoptive parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas DeMartino, who fled with the child to Florida after New York courts ordered them to surrender the child.

The action by Circuit Court Judge Ralph C. Cullen denied the 12-month-old girl to her natural mother, Olga Scarpetta, who had filed a writ of habeas corpus in an effort to recover the baby she surrendered for adoption last year.

Shortly after yesterday's decision, Miss Scarpetta's Miami lawyer, Stanley Rosenblatt, announced that Judge Cullen's ruling would be appealed "within one or two weeks" in the Third District Court of Appeals, a state court here.

The battle for custody of Baby Lenore, who was surrendered for adoption on June 18, 1970, and given to the DeMartinos when she was 31 days old, has occupied the attention of the courts of two states and has aroused public sympathy and controversy over the principals.

Five days after she surrendered her child, Miss Scarpetta changed her mind and sought to regain custody of Lenore. The adoption agency refused and the mother started legal action, which held up formal adoption in New York.

Miss Scarpetta, visibly shaken by the adverse ruling, was nonetheless more composed than the DeMartinos, who sobbed when Judge Cullen ended the day-long hearing with the words: "The petition is denied."

3 Colonels Deny They Tried To Coerce My Lai Witness

ATLANTA, June 23 (Reuters)—Three colonels denied today they ever tried to coerce a sergeant into testifying against Capt. Ernest Medina in connection with the My Lai massacre.

Sgt. Lawrence Lacroix testified on Monday that the colonels and two other officers, including a general, over a period of two years threatened him with My Lai massacre charges unless he gave evidence against Capt. Medina at various proceedings.

Sgt. Lacroix said he not only refused, but was prepared to testify favorably for Capt. Medina, who is charged with murdering 102 South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai on March 16, 1968. Sgt. Lacroix was a member of Capt. Medina's company at the time and took part in the operation.

Sgt. Lacroix said one colonel, Henry Oik, threatened him at Fort Riley, Kan., approximately two years ago. The sergeant said he was subsequently threatened by Col. Charles Curtis at Fort Carson, Colo., and by Col. Robert Miller in Washington.

Col. Miller was the legal adviser to the Army commission that investigated the massacre and before which Sgt. Lacroix testified favorably for Capt. Medina. Sgt. Lacroix said Col. Miller threatened him after the testimony.

U.S. Nuclear Test

MERCURY, Nev., June 23 (AP)—A nuclear test shot with a force of 20,000 to 200,000 tons of TNT, was fired under the Nevada desert today as part of the atomic weapons development program, the Atomic Energy Commission announced. It was the second test in the week.

Million-Year Sentence Sought for Okla. Rape

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 23 (AP)—The state asked a district court jury yesterday to impose a one-million-year sentence on James Madison Futrell, 19, who is on trial for the rape of a great-grandmother.

The youth is charged with forcing the 63-year-old victim to drive to an abandoned home, where she allegedly was raped in view of her 4-year-old great-granddaughter. The jury was asked by the prosecutor to impose the million-year term if it could not agree to send the defendant—after conviction—to the electric chair.

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AEC to Give Secret Data To U.S. Firms More Competition For European Groups

WASHINGTON, June 23 (UPI)—The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) said Monday it would make available secret technology on how to make enriched uranium fuel to a limited number of U.S.-owned companies.

It was the second time in ten years the government has opened its files on this sensitive subject to private industry.

The AEC said the move would allow U.S. firms to compete with West German and Dutch companies which are already doing research in the field.

It also should encourage industry to increase its capacity for producing enriched uranium fuel needed by the rapidly growing nuclear power industry, the AEC said.

The commission said the data would retain its secret classification and would be provided to a few officials of about 25 companies who would submit proposals. About ten companies would then be selected to perform development work with access to more of the information.

Information will be disclosed on both the gas diffusion and gas centrifuge methods of enriching uranium. Both processes involve separating the isotopes U-235 from uranium ore, known as U-238.

In 1961, five companies were given access to information on the gas diffusion process. Although this method was not widely used by the AEC, the commission pulled the information back in 1967 because of "national security interests."

Treaty Approved

BONN, June 23 (UPI)—A treaty designed to make West Germany, Britain and the Netherlands independent of American sources of enriched uranium for their power reactors was approved yesterday by the Parliamentary Committee on Science, The Foreign Affairs and Economics Committees concurred.

Under the terms of the treaty, Germany, Britain and the Netherlands will develop a gas centrifuge to enrich uranium. The three believe the centrifuge system to be more efficient and cheaper than the gas diffusion technique.

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World Action Against Mafia Urged in Italy

19 Deputies Call For Rome to Take Lead

ROME, June 23 (Reuters).—A group of 19 Italian parliamentary deputies today called on the Italian government to take the initiative in forming an international front, including the United States, to combat the Mafia.

In a motion before the Chamber of Deputies (lower house), the group, comprised of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans, proposed a series of agreements with North Atlantic and Mediterranean countries to cooperate against the modern Mafia.

They said the secret society could no longer be effectively countered by attacking it only in Sicily or even all of Italy.

Drug Trade
"It has modernized itself and no longer gets its strength only from traditional lack of legal measures, but from relatively new and more damaging areas of action, like the drug trade for example," the motion warned.

It proposed international exchanges of information to help prevent Mafia crimes, toughening of laws, legal procedures and penalties, and cooperation to prevent wanted Mafia members from escaping justice by fleeing abroad.

The call came in the midst of one of Italy's toughest crackdowns on the Mafia since World War II, sparked off by the May 5 assassination of Pietro Scaglione, the chief public prosecutor of Palermo.

A total of 33 alleged Mafia bosses have been rounded up and exiled, while investigations into the crime continue under a team brought in from northern Italy.

Mafia Chiefs Going to New Isle, Off Sardinia, Amid New Protests

ISLE OF FILICUDI, Sicily, June 23 (UPI).—Authorities announced today they are transferring 15 reputed Mafia chiefs from this tiny speck in the Tyrrhenian Sea to another island 375 miles away, off the coast of Sardinia.

The 197 inhabitants of Filicudi cheered the news, but Sardinians protested. They said the presence of the 15 men on the island of Asinara off Sardinia would harm tourism.

Authorities said the men would probably leave Filicudi early tomorrow, sailing away 29 days after they arrived to find islanders did not want them.

Most of the islanders sailed away in protest to nearby Lipari until Premier Emilio Colombo promised to remove the 15, all banished to the island off Sicily under a 1956 law permitting exile for persons considered dangerous to society.

Strike at Hotels Ends in Italy, Walkout Starts in Universities

ROME, June 23 (AP).—The nationwide three-day strike of hotel workers drew to a close tonight while university professors struck across the country.

The professors and their assistants sought reforms in the structure of schools—including better posts for assistants and lower tuition fees for dependents of teachers. They began a three-day walkout.

The strike by hotel employees, the third in three months, concluded with no agreement in sight on labor demands for higher pay and a reduced work week. Violence broke out yesterday when demonstrators broke windows in three big hotels.

Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin was expected to offer his mediation.

Meanwhile, another three-day nationwide strike, by employees of supermarket chains, went into its second day. There was no food shortage since independent grocery stores were open.

In Naples, striking workers of the Dumont radio and television factory, who had occupied the plant a few days ago, erected barricades and set them afire. There were no injuries.

In Cagliari, Sardinia, civil servants declared a strike and occupied a provincial administrative office.

Alitalia Pilots Protest
In a meeting in Rome, pilots of the Alitalia protested against the state-run company's decision to forgo inspection of planes in transit during ground crew strikes. They also said they want to draw the attention of the government to the "critical situation of civil aviation."

Throughout the spring, Italy has suffered labor disputes that have been crippling industrial production and damaging tourism.

Government statistics announced today showed that Italy's index of daily average production in April fell 5.1 percent from the same month last year. For the first four months of this year, the index fell 2.5 percent from the same period of last year.

New Regio Clashes
REGGIO CALABRIA, June 23 (Reuters).—Demonstrators clashed with police for the second day in this southern Italian city which recently lost an eight-month battle to be named capital of the Calabria region.

The fighting broke out after militants still supporting Reggio's lost cause built barricades of rubble and old cars. When police intervened, they were met with a hail of rock.

W. Germans See Kosygin
MOSCOW, June 23 (AP).—A delegation of West German industrialists, led by Berthold Belts of the Krupp concern, today had a two-hour talk with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin on the prospects for expanding Soviet-West German trade.

Nine U.S. Scholars Begin Four-Week Visit to China

HONG KONG, June 23 (NYT).—A group of American graduate students specializing in Chinese affairs crossed into Communist China from Hong Kong today. It was the first large group of Americans to enter China since the April visit of an American table tennis team and a few American journalists.

Premier Chou En-lai of China had told the American table tennis players and journalists that their visit had "opened the door to friendly contacts between the people of the two countries." But Peking has allowed only a trickle of journalists and two scientists into China since the first breakthrough, although the Chinese Foreign Ministry is believed to have been flooded with applications for visas from Americans.

The group that entered China today consisted of nine graduate students, who had been undertaking doctoral research work in Chinese studies in Hong Kong. Seven of the students are men and two are women. Four of the men were accompanied by their wives, bringing the total in the group to 13.

A spokesman for the group said they had applied for visas as representatives of the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars, which has taken a stand against the war in Vietnam.

The spokesman said the group had made its application shortly after the American table tennis team was invited to visit China. Earlier this month they were told that they would be permitted to visit China for four weeks. Meanwhile, there has been no response from Peking to President Nixon's announcement earlier this month on the removal of restrictions affecting trade between the United States and Communist China.

The new trade moves were the latest in a series of steps taken by the American government over the last two years to ease trade and travel between China and the United States.

So far as travel is concerned, the movement has so far been all one way—from the United States to China. Peking accepted an invitation from the American table tennis team to send a Chinese table tennis team to the United States, but no date has been fixed for the tour and many details have yet to be arranged.

There has been no indication from the Chinese yet that they are interested in sending to the United States either newsmen or a group similar to the party of Americans that entered China today. American officials would be eager to facilitate any visit by a Chinese delegation, but they are still waiting for an appropriate overture.

Gen. Foreman Dies in Accident; Ran Berlin Airlift
WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—Retired Air Force Brig. Gen. Robert D. Foreman, 60, who directed U.S. and British operations in the Berlin airlift, died Saturday in an automobile accident in Lower Chester Township, Pa.

Gen. Foreman, who had been executive vice-president and general manager of the Dover Downs racetrack in Delaware since 1968, was on his way to the U.S. Open golf tournament in Ardmore, Pa., when the accident occurred. His car was struck by another car.

For most of his career in the service, Gen. Foreman was a member of the Air Transport Command, now called the Military Airlift Command.

In 1944, Gen. Foreman made the first B-24 flight from China to the Philippines, setting up a direct route between U.S. and Chinese forces. He was made chief pilot for the India-China Division of the Air Transport Command in 1945.

In the late 1940s Gen. Foreman was sent to Germany to direct the operations during the Berlin airlift. For that operation Gen. Foreman was awarded the Legion of Merit.

William W. Heath
AUSTIN, Texas, June 23 (AP).—William W. Heath, 67, U.S. Ambassador to Sweden during the Johnson administration and former University of Texas regent, died yesterday at his home, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Heath, a longtime friend of the former President, practiced law in Austin for many years both before and after his service as ambassador to Sweden. Mr. Johnson appointed Mr. Heath ambassador in 1967.

Louis Lecoin
PARIS, June 23 (AP).—Louis Lecoin, 69, who agitated for leftist causes for almost 60 years, died today at his home in a Paris suburb.

His agitation led to 12 years in prison. The first time he was jailed was while he was a soldier and refused to join his unit in moving against striking railway workers.

In 1912, at the age of 24, he was secretary of the Communist-Anarchist Federation and served eight years in prison after publishing a tract against war. He was again imprisoned at the start of World War II.

Mr. Lecoin worked in France to save Sacco and Vanzetti from execution and in favor of Republican Spain. His last big effort was a 22-day hunger strike in 1962 to support conscientious objectors called up by the French Army.

James H. Cooney
ROME, June 23 (NYT).—James H. Cooney Jr., 47, publisher of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin since April, died yesterday in Rome as he was concluding an Italian vacation.

Mr. Cooney and his wife, Elizabeth, were about to board a plane for Hong Kong and the flight home when he was stricken.

Plane Delayed By Cat's Meow

VERONA, Italy, June 23 (AP).—A charter plane taking 112 Danish vacationers home from Italy was delayed two hours here yesterday by a cat's meow.

Just before takeoff, mechanics completing the retuning heard the sound and agreed nothing in the engine should make a noise like that.

Takeoff was delayed while the plane was searched. Finally, part of the control panel was dismantled and a kitten was found inside. When the tourists finally left they took the kitten as mascot.

Taiwan Specter at Banquet Chou Gives for Americans

(Continued from Page 1)

will change" and it would be glorious if United States forces were withdrawn from Taiwan and the Taiwan Strait. The United States Seventh Fleet conducts a token patrol of the strait in respect for the 1955 Security Treaty arrangement with the Chinese Nationalist government guaranteeing the island against attack.

"Once this problem is solved, then all other problems can be solved," Mr. Chou said. "The People's Republic would then be able to establish diplomatic relations with the United States."

The premier did not insist on a declaration by the United States specifically recognizing Peking's sovereignty over Taiwan.

Asks Taiwan Pullout
He said: "If the United States government withdraws all forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Strait and no longer considers Chiang Kai-shek as representative of China, then the logical result would be that Chiang Kai-shek and Taiwan would be matters internal to China. This would be recognition that the People's Republic of China is the only lawful government. There can be no possibility of two Chinas or one China and one Taiwan."

Sidestepping a question as to whether he would welcome a visit to Peking by President Nixon or a presidential emissary, Mr.

Bomb Is Found At Wall of Soviet Estate in N.Y.
GLEN COVE, N.Y., June 23 (UPI).—A clock wired to more than a dozen sticks of dynamite, forming a crude but powerful time bomb, was found yesterday against the wall of the rented estate used by the Soviet delegation to the United Nations.

The Long Island estate, Kentworth, has been the scene of protests against alleged persecution of Jews in Russia. The most recent was a prayer service just an hour before the bomb was found.

Police Sgt. Kevin Finn said the dynamite would have demolished a section of the wall if it had exploded.

But the bomb was outside the stone wall, which is eight feet high and a foot thick, at a point more than 45 feet from the estate driveway. The blast was potentially more dangerous to street traffic.

Police were told where to look for the bomb by an anonymous telephone caller described by Sgt. Finn as a "young adult male," who rang Glen Cove police headquarters about 11 a.m.

100,000 in Glasgow Protest Job 'Threats'
GLASGOW, June 23 (AP).—More than 100,000 factory workers left their jobs today and marched on downtown Glasgow to protest the "threat of unemployment." It was the largest demonstration in Scotland since the hunger marches of the 1930s.

Special trains carried thousands of workers from Scotland's industrial belt and northern England. The demonstration protested the British government's refusal to bail out the once-proud Upper Clyde shipyards which sank last week into virtual bankruptcy after a government loan request was denied.

French Rail Strikes End After 12 Days
PARIS, June 23 (Reuters).—Wildcat strikes that disrupted all French rail services for 12 days ended today with a reluctant return to work by strikers—but they failed to win some of the main demands.

Rail authorities said that nearly all trains were on schedule and operations had returned to normal. The strikes were called to back claims for pay and holiday bonuses.

The stoppages were supported—but not called—by the big rail unions and lost force when the unions told workers last week that backing on a national scale "could not be envisaged for the moment."



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U.S., Russia Agree on Pact For Damage by Space Objects

GENEVA, June 23 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union reached compromise agreement today on a new treaty designed to provide compensation for damage caused by objects which fall back from outer space.

It would complement the outer space treaty of 1967, which bans nuclear weapons from space, and the 1968 agreement, which provides for the return of astronauts who might land far from their base.

The two nations submitted draft articles of the proposed treaty to the legal subcommittee of the United Nations Outer Space Committee.

It approved by the 28-nation

Experimental Linkups
HOUSTON, June 23 (Reuters).—Soviet and American scientists agreed today to the possibility of experimenting linkups between Apollo spacecraft and orbiting satellites like the Russian Salyut now in the orbit.

The decision was made in talks on space co-operation between the two countries, being negotiated here by U.S. and Soviet officials.

The experimental linkups take place by the mid-1970. A spokesman for the U.S. said that at today's session the talks it was agreed the technical and economic linkups should be studied by sides.

Previously, NASA officials said there was no chance linkups between the present orbit of American and Soviet spacecraft.

Not a Big Power
Remembering that he could express only personal views about the Soviet proposal for a five-power disarmament parity because his government had not yet discussed it, Mr. Chou said: "First of all, we are not a big power although the extent of our territory is vast and we have a vast population. From the point of view of power we are rather weak and backward. Secondly, we are in an experimental stage of our testing of nuclear weapons. We cannot call ourselves a big nuclear power."

"Thirdly, every time we conduct a nuclear test that is necessary, in a limited way, we issue a statement as follows: 'We will not at any time and under any circumstances be the first to use nuclear weapons. Never!'"

"Also, we advocate that all countries of the world, regardless of their size, should sit down together and agree on the complete prohibition and complete destruction of nuclear weapons."

Breaking Monopoly
Facing the question why the Chinese had been carrying out nuclear tests, the premier asserted: "We do it precisely for the purpose of breaking down the nuclear monopoly and blackmail and to bring about a complete solution to this problem."

Mr. Chou added that China did not intend to become a superpower, an allusion to the United States and the Soviet Union. He said that being a superpower was not easy, requiring as it did worldwide involvement and eventually "resulting in the opposition of the people."

Asked if the Chinese would be going to the United States on reciprocal visits, Mr. Chou said: "I believe that day will surely come; whether it comes slowly or quickly depends on the efforts of both sides." He said that contacts between the peoples "can surely gradually increase."

Than Rested, Relaxe
UNITED NATIONS, June 23 (UPI).—Secretary-General U Thant, continued to rest since Saturday with an influenza "cold," was relaxed and rested today.

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Envoy to Confer in Washington

Attack on CIA, Copper Issue Trouble U.S.-Chile Relations

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, June 23 (NYT).—Relations between the United States and the left-wing government of Chile are running into serious snags.

NATO Urging U.S. to Ease Red Embargo

PARIS, June 23 (NYT).—The United States is coming under increasing pressure from its North Atlantic Treaty Organization partners to ease the 21-year-old NATO embargo on sales of strategic goods to Communist states.

NATO's Coordinating Committee (COCOM) meets weekly in Paris to scrutinize proposed commercial transactions with Eastern European countries and China.

Now, recent signs of easing U.S. trade policies towards China and the Soviet Union, together with the inequities of participating in the NATO embargo, have convinced some Europeans that COCOM must be revised drastically—if not dismantled.

They point to the recent dramatic liberalization of American restrictions on trade with China and reports that the Nixon administration is considering the possibility of allowing an American company to help build a giant new Soviet truck plant.

The purchase of Andina was agreed upon with Mr. Allende's approval a month ago. Charles Murphy, president of Cerro, left May 21 in the belief that an announcement would be made in a matter of days.

There has been no announcement. Instead, on May 23, the Chilean Copper Corp. took over management and financial control of El Teniente. Officials asserted that the copper companies own \$100 million in undistributed dividends that should have been paid to Chile since last September.

Some government sources have indicated that nothing would be done on Andina until after July 12, when the Chilean government is expected to take full control of the copper mines under a constitutional reform.

The issue of compensation for U.S. investors remains unclear. Another large investor is the International Telephony and Telegraph Co., which operates the telephone system, two hotels, and a telephone-equipment manufacturing concern.

Sen. Proxmire suggested that any advantage to the United States from a military alliance with Turkey was far outweighed by the human misery and loss of life throughout this country resulting from Turkish opium production.

LOS ANGELES, June 23 (AP).—Charles Manson, angered when a judge accused him of making faces in court, ripped a button from his cuff and tossed it at the jurist, the missile bounced harmlessly off the head of the clerk sitting in front of the bench.

The incident occurred yesterday during a hearing at which Superior Judge Raymond Coate separated the murder trials of Manson and two other men. The judge had accused Manson, 36, and Stephen Grogan, 20, of making faces, communicating by sign language and shouting in court.

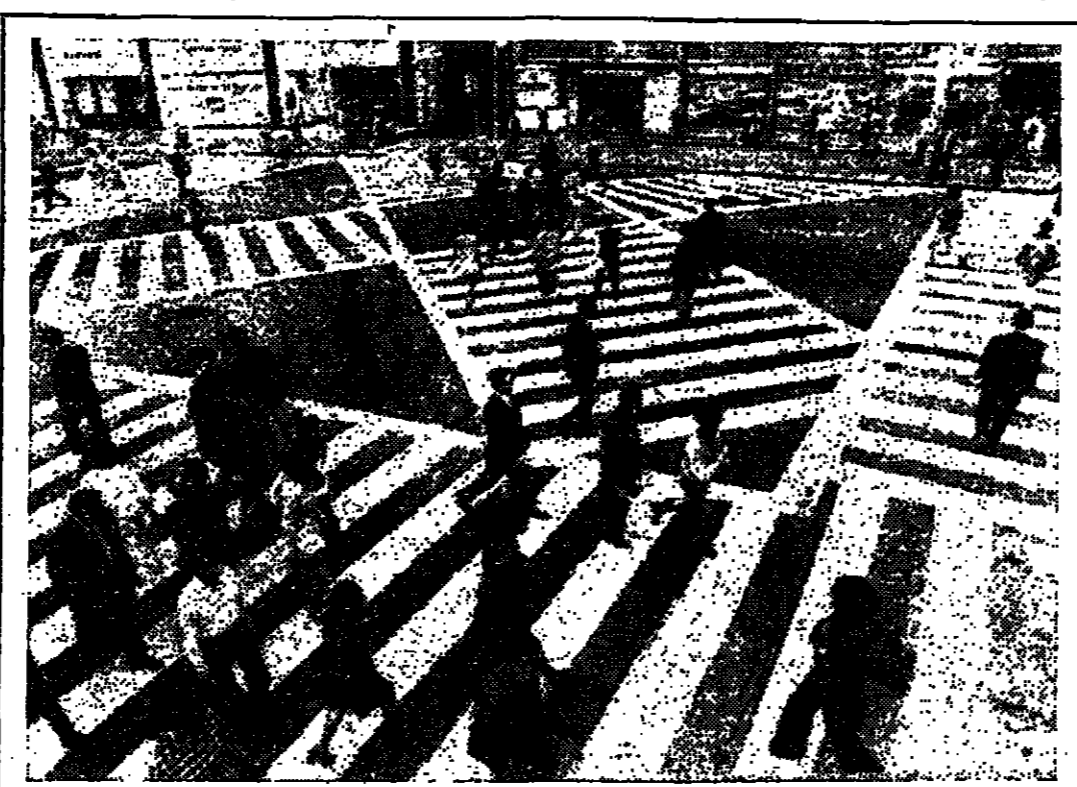
The judge ordered Manson ejected. He was dragged to a holding cell.

OSFORD, England, July 23 (AP).—A group of 50 shouting, jeering students scuffled with police today while Prime Minister Edward Heath walked in procession to receive an honorary degree of doctor of civil law, the highest honor Oxford University can give. Police led away at least two demonstrators.

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ALL ROADS LEAD ACROSS THE STREET—What appears to be a complicated maze is, in fact, a "scramble" complex near the Shinjuku Station, one of Tokyo's busiest districts. The criss-cross patterns show pedestrians how to cross the street in safety, even when taking short cuts. The system has proven highly successful.

U.S., Turkey Near Accord On Heroin

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird told a Senate panel yesterday that the United States and Turkey were nearing an important agreement designed to end the illicit heroin traffic from that country.

The secretary said he could say no more for fear of upsetting delicate negotiations now being conducted by Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally. But he assured the appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations that "I will be able to report to you in two weeks that positive action has been taken."

"The value of Turkey's poppy crop is about \$3 billion," Mr. Laird said, "and I personally think we should buy the whole crop and destroy it."

The secretary appeared before the panel for the first time to outline publicly the administration's \$5 billion International Security Assistance Program for the fiscal year beginning July 1. He was challenged almost at the outset on the administration's "penny-wait approach to the heroin problem."

Proxmire Critical "Why should we be giving money to the very people who are peddling heroin to our servicemen?" asked Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., the subcommittee chairman.

Sen. Proxmire suggested that any advantage to the United States from a military alliance with Turkey was far outweighed by the human misery and loss of life throughout this country resulting from Turkish opium production.

Mr. Laird said of the International Security Assistance Program that because of U.S. treaty obligations to provide a realistic deterrent to aggression, until the United States reached a negotiating position with Russia on limitation of military aid to allies, the program's cost would increase.

Of the \$5 billion security assistance requested for the new fiscal year, \$2.2 billion is made up of military assistance grants of \$705 million, military credit sales totaling \$510 million, and so-called supporting assistance of \$778 million to governments with larger defense budgets than they can carry without help.

The remainder of the \$2.2 billion includes amounts for contingency funds, public utility programs and the United Nations Cyprus force.

The larger \$2.8 billion part of the \$5 billion figure is covered in the separate service budgets for South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and in surplus military equipment available for the on-going military aid program.

OAU Meeting Rejects Plea For Talks With South Africa

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 23 (AP).—African heads of state ended their eighth annual meeting today by rejecting a new Ivory Coast plea that they seek relations with South Africa to lead the continent toward peaceful neutrality.

The Organization of African Unity leaders approved by 28 to 6, with five abstentions, the stand their foreign ministers took in a pre-summit session last week—that there can be no dialogue with South Africa, Rhodesia and Portuguese territories until they first grant equality to nonwhite citizens.

Ivory Coast, which had walked out of the ministers' council over the issue, voted against the resolution. So did Lesotho, Malawi, Gabon, Madagascar and Mauritania, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Togo, Niger and Swaziland abstained.

Despite the strong opposition among heads of state to a dialogue with South Africa, the resolution condemning it would have failed, under OAU procedure, if it had received one less vote. Two-thirds of the 41 members—or 28—must agree for a resolution to be adopted.

Ivory Coast Foreign Minister Arsene Usher, speaking for Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouët-Boigny, called for a summit of African leaders so Mr. Houphouët-Boigny could explain his views. The time and place of the meeting, and how it would be organized, were not specified.

Other delegates heard the proposal coolly. Some repeated their belief that governmental-level contacts with white minorities would only weaken the hand of African guerrilla movements.

Yesterday Mr. Fedoseyev declined to see representatives of the Soviet Embassy in London. "Mrs. Fedoseyev's message has been conveyed to her husband," the Foreign Office spokesman said.

Informed sources have explained that it is usual practice for a message allegedly written by relatives of Soviet defectors to Britain to be addressed to the queen.

Manson Throws Button at Judge

LOS ANGELES, June 23 (AP).—Charles Manson, angered when a judge accused him of making faces in court, ripped a button from his cuff and tossed it at the jurist, the missile bounced harmlessly off the head of the clerk sitting in front of the bench.

The incident occurred yesterday during a hearing at which Superior Judge Raymond Coate separated the murder trials of Manson and two other men. The judge had accused Manson, 36, and Stephen Grogan, 20, of making faces, communicating by sign language and shouting in court.

The judge ordered Manson ejected. He was dragged to a holding cell.

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Indian Lawmakers Protest War Cargoes at U.S. Embassy

NEW DELHI, June 23 (Reuters).—Members of India's Parliament demonstrated outside the American Embassy here today following reports that two Pakistani ships carrying American arms were on their way to Karachi from New York.

Chanting "Stop playing a double game" and other anti-American slogans, they were allowed into the embassy to deliver a protest note after demonstrating outside for half an hour.

A spokesman for the lawmakers, numbering about 30, said the U.S. arms shipments were counter to American public pronouncements against alleged genocide in East Pakistan.

Their protest note said the arms would be used for "further genocide" in East Pakistan. They demanded that the United States intercept the cargoes before they were delivered.

U.S. Statement An embassy official read to them a statement issued yesterday by the State Department in Washington saying that the shipments comprised mainly spare parts for planes and vehicles, purchased before the current ban on U.S. arms for Pakistan took effect March 25.

In Washington, Indian Ambassador Lakshmi Kant Jha yesterday strongly protested the U.S. action to Undersecretary of State John Irwin, United Press International reported.

[Mr. Jha has also sought an urgent meeting with Secretary of State William P. Rogers to further protest the matter.]

The lawmakers' protest note said in part, "We, the members of Parliament, have come here to record our emphatic protest against your recent shipment of arms to Pakistan. Supply of arms to Pakistan will mean the use of such arms for genocide."

The note will be passed on to Washington, the embassy official said.

Twelve parliamentary members of the ruling Congress party, in a separate protest note, warned

Salonika, Greece, June 23 (AP).—A special military tribunal convicted three Salonika University students today of setting up a subversive organization against the army-backed regime. It sentenced them to prison terms ranging from ten months to five years in jail. Two of the sentences were suspended.

Three others also said to be members of the allegedly pro-Chinese group, called "Marxists-Leninists," were acquitted.

Security police witnesses said the youths were caught last March distributing leaflets containing subversive slogans aimed at the overthrow of the existing social order. The organization, the witnesses said, had been in operation since October 1968.

Andrius Fantasis, 23, and his brother George, 21, were given suspended sentences of one year and three months, respectively. A third student, Konstantinos Mertzakis, 23, was sentenced in absentia to five years in jail for being "dangerous to public security." He is said to be abroad. The students pleaded not guilty.

Dutch Official To Form Cabinet

THE HAGUE, June 23 (UPI).—Barend Biesheuvel, leader of the Protestant Anti-Revolutionary party in the Lower House, yesterday agreed to form a new coalition government, a court announcement said.

It is expected that Mr. Biesheuvel will be able to complete his task early next month. Mr. Biesheuvel, 51, was received to-night by Queen Juliana, who asked him to become premier-designate. If he succeeds, Mr. Biesheuvel's government will replace the cabinet of Roman-Catholic Premier Piet de Jong, which resigned after the April 28 general elections.

The ground for Mr. Biesheuvel's appointment was prepared by Piet Steenkamp, a law professor and senator, whom the queen asked 38 days ago to explore the possibilities of forming a new coalition.

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The Glory That Was Paris

The French talk a great deal about civilization. One may expect vandalism in New York—but not in Paris. One expects the French to be civilized.

There is nothing civilized about the impending demolition of Les Halles. It will be an anti-urban act of destruction by a government that has already succeeded in destroying the beauty of food at the desolate new market at Rungis. For the French, that's quite a feat. The eye and the heart are traditionally close to the stomach in France and Les Halles was the heart of Paris. Frenchmen have always known that there is more to a city—and to civilization—than formal monuments.

The Fifth Republic has shown a singular insensitivity to esthetic and urban values. It is busy destroying Paris. Parks are being dug up for garages. Quays have been turned into roads. If present plans go through the automobile will take over both banks of the Seine, with a highway 100 yards from Notre-

Dame. Ill-considered skyscrapers insult classic views.

Since the market moved out of Les Halles, its six superb glass-and-iron pavilions have become an impromptu and highly successful setting for politics, theater, exhibitions, entertainment and art—a lively example of spontaneous adaptive use of historic structures for a genuine urban and cultural mix. But neither this lesson nor public petitions to keep this touchstone of Parisian character have moved city officials. Les Halles has refused to die. Therefore it will have to be killed.

Unless protest prevails, the government will send in the bulldozers on July 1. The vastes parapluies built for Napoleon III will be shattered to shards. Their replacement will be the predictable monuments of commercialism, pragmatism, greed and bureaucratic bêtise: developers' schemes and subway stations.

Unison soup and "Orlando Furioso" in the Metro, anyone?

THE NEW YORK TIMES

When an Embargo Is Not an Embargo

Repeatedly the State Department has said that "no military items have been provided to the government of Pakistan or its agents since the outbreak of fighting in East Pakistan March 25 and nothing is now scheduled for such delivery." Many Americans—naïve souls—look that to mean that the American government had embargoed arms shipments to Pakistan, whose bloody repression of the autonomy movement in East Pakistan shocked even the Russians. But no. It turns out that at least two shiploads of arms have left American ports for Pakistan, one on May 8 and the other Tuesday. How can this be?

The first part of the answer is that the bureaucracy was being very slippery and misleading. When the State Department said no military items were being provided, it hedged: It said it had been so "informed" by the Defense Department. When it said no such items had been "provided" since March 25, it was excluding weapons and equipment which had already passed a certain point in the pipeline. So shocked were many Americans by the spectacle of Pakistan's using American-supplied arms against its own citizens that they read the State Department words too quickly. They did not realize that the department, far from trying to close loopholes, was trying to keep them open.

And why? The specific answer is contained in the department's letter of May 6 to Sen. Fulbright. It repeated earlier language about new sales and deliveries, and it went on: "The continuing military supply program... continues to be an important element in our overall bilateral relationship with Pakistan." And: "It would, therefore, appear desirable for the U.S. to be able to continue to supply limited quantities of military items to Pakistan to enable us both to maintain a constructive bilateral political dialogue and to help insure that Pakistan is not compelled to rely increasingly on other sources of supply." In other words, business as usual.

Well, from what is known so far, the United States is entitled to claim some success in its policy. Doubtless continued arms deliveries have contributed to a "dialogue" with Pakistan and kept it from straying to other suppliers. But this is, of course, to ignore the shame of helping a military regime suppress a democratic autonomy movement. Why is it so important to be cozy with Karachi? Would it not be just as well to let a few signs of coolness and disapproval enter into official American-Pakistani relations? Sen. Church suggests that the United States halt the second arms ship, which is due to touch at Baltimore on its way from New York to Pakistan. That's a good idea.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

The Road West

Finding asylum in the West seems to have been a difficult matter for Anatoli Fedoseyev, a deputy leader of the high-level 170-man Russian delegation to the Paris air show last month. [He] apparently spent three weeks, in France and perhaps elsewhere, vainly seeking asylum, until some sure instinct led him to catch the cross-Channel ferryboat to Britain. In the face of an information blackout by the French authorities one can only assume that they were highly embarrassed by Mr. Fedoseyev's untoward behavior, afraid lest relations with Russia should suffer. Yet he must have had their help, or the Russians would have got hold of him. The British authorities, from the port immigration officers upward, have handled the case with efficiency, humanity and correctness. There is no reason at all why relations should suffer as a result of the asylum granted to Mr. Fedoseyev (in order to avoid offense the term "permission to stay" is now the official formulation). If they do, the fault lies with the Russian system, for the benefit of which Britain cannot be expected to depart from her basic democratic procedures.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

South-West Africa's Future

We would be foolish to underestimate the long-term effect this [World Court] judgment may have. In our own interests we should set about trying to counter it. And the best way to do that would be not only to proceed energetically with the physical development of SWA but simply to let apartheid fade out of its administration.

—From Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg).

It may be doubted if a large group of states which have so largely breached their own solemn pledges to uphold the mandatory resolutions on sanctions against Rhodesia will take serious measures against South Africa. The South Africans will remain defiantly in a territory of great strategic value, bursting with new-found mineral wealth, and

will continue to confine their native "nations" to the less favored regions, if with full tribal autonomy. But the tie which keeps South Africa in either the International Court or the United Nations has been further eroded.

—From the Times (London).

Clearing the Air

Whatever else the "indiscretions" of The New York Times and The Washington Post may produce, in the long run they will help to clear the air. Until then, however, the affair will yield much excitement and perhaps some unfortunate developments in places. Many government officials are temporarily categorizing journalists as "the enemy," although they continue to leak "confidential" or even "secret" information to them whenever they believe it to be in the national interest.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

'Fair Deal' for Whom?

Tuesday night saw an astonishing spectacle. A British politician was presenting as a "fair deal" an arrangement whereby the British taxpayer is to give some £300 million (\$612 million) a year by 1978 to help subsidize French agriculture, while being told "in return" that he may purchase dairy products only on a strictly limited basis from a previous supplier that is the cheapest and most efficient in the world. It is in the agricultural towns of the Common Market that the champagne should really be flowing today. But then trading considerations have always been played down by the British pro-marketeters as being "not what Europe is about at all."

However, if Mr. Heath and Mr. Rippon have finally persuaded the EEC countries that British membership is in their interest, they have yet to convince Britain. There is a long and respectable tradition for governments to consult the people through the medium of a general election before the taking of decisions of major constitutional importance—whatever general "mandate" may have been gained at previous elections.

—From the Evening Standard (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

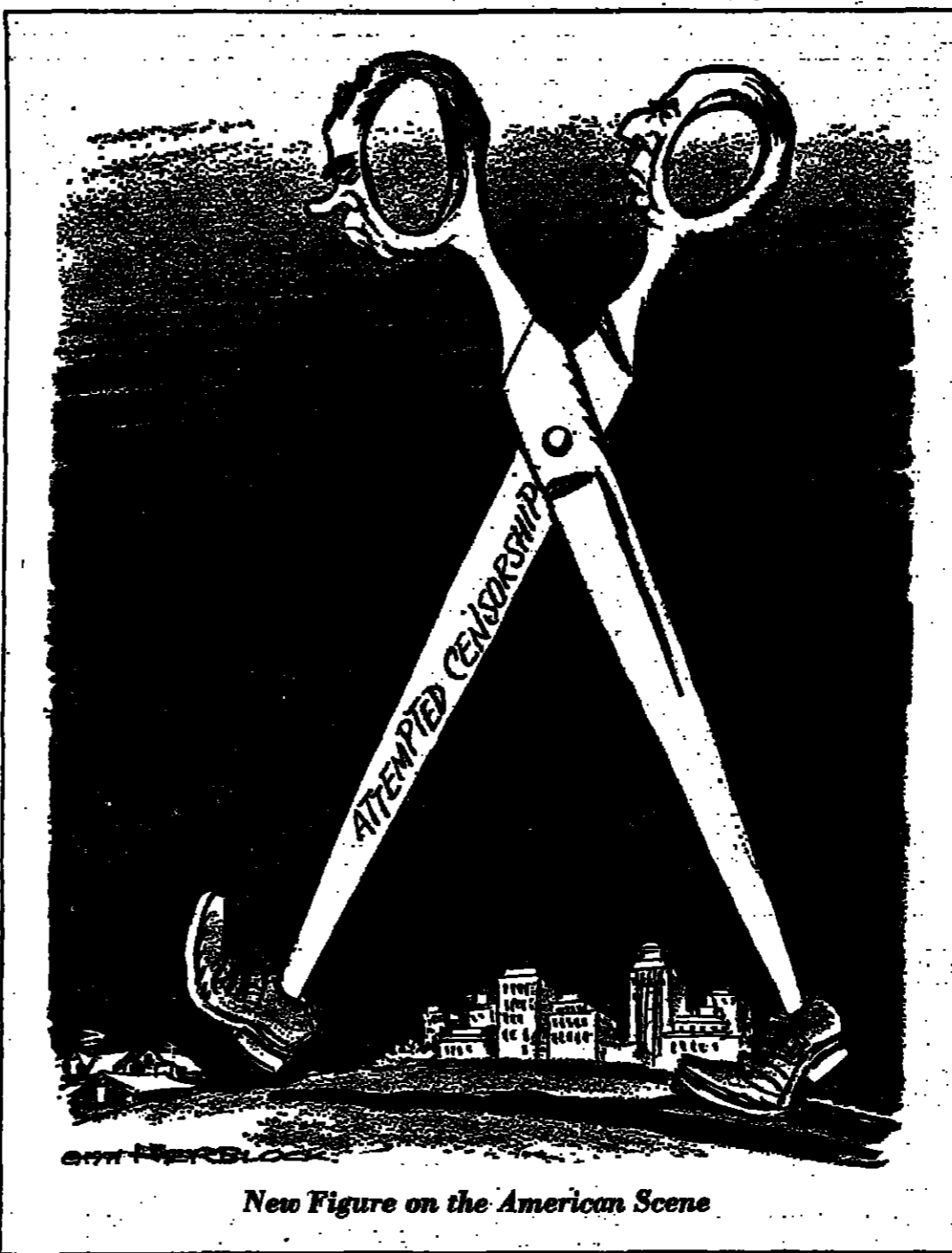
June 24, 1896

PARIS—A thundering salute was fired by the vessels of the Black Sea fleet in Sebastopol harbor recently. It was in honor of its own birth, for ten years ago Alexander III and the members of his family, including the present Tsar, attended the launching of the ironclad Chesma, first of the powerful naval vessels which now makes Russia a major naval power in that area and perhaps a future major naval power on the other seas of the world, as well.

Fifty Years Ago

June 24, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Harding has refused an appeal made by Senator Porter J. McCumber to support the Soldier Bonus Bill, which is now pending in the Senate. Although it is impossible to learn whether the President expressed a definite opposition to the measure, it is learned that he refused to lend the aid McCumber sought to bring Republican Senators into line. There is also a rumor that the President will veto the Bill if it passes Congress.



New Figure on the American Scene

Who Elected The Times?

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The public reaction to the publication of the Pentagon Papers has been overwhelmingly on the side of the newspapers, but there is a strong and vehement view that it is wrong, dangerous, and even criminal for a newspaper to assume responsibility for publishing private official documents without the consent of the government.

Who, it is asked, elected The New York Times? How can outsiders judge better than the official insiders what damage may be done by publication of secret documents? By what right do newspapers presume to print official information that may embarrass the government, and give comfort to the enemy?

These are serious questions which deserve serious answers, for it is clear that the publication of the Pentagon Papers has embarrassed the government, disclosed evidence of official deception, and in the process provided Hanoi, Moscow and Peking with material for anti-American propaganda.

At first glance, it is a devastating indictment, but should documents not be published because they embarrass the government? Nobody is arguing that newspapers have the right to publish the nation's war plans or troop movements, or anything else that would endanger the lives of the men in the American expeditionary force, but historical documents? Evidence that the Congress and the people were misled years ago—even if this embarrasses the government and provides propaganda for the enemy? This is clearly another matter.

Grist for the Mill

After all, every time Mike Mansfield, the opposition leader in the Senate, calls on the government to end the war by a certain date, or any newspaper or preacher or group of citizens condemns the bombing or questions the loss of life or the diversion of resources, or what the war is doing to divide and weaken the nation—all this is picked up by our adversaries and used against the United States.

Should we then suppress the documents because they "embarrass" the government? Deceive the people about the record of the war? Submit to the government's argument that publication will cause "irreparable injury" to the national defense rather than "irreparable injury" to the nation's reputation for fair dealing and plain and honest speaking to the Congress and the people? Confuse "embarrassment" to the government and its officials with the security of the Republic?

In the absence of clear evidence that publication of these old documents is truly a threat to the defenses of the nation—which the government has not proved—these are good political but bad philosophical and historical questions. Still, they are being raised by influential men and they come closer to the Marxist view of the press—that it should be a servant of the government—than to the American view of the press as defined in the First Amendment.

It is not good enough to suppress facts relating to the past, as distinguished from dangerous military information affecting the present or future on the ground that this may be awkward. This comes close to Lenin's view of the press. "Why should freedom of speech

and freedom of press be allowed?" he asked in 1920. "Why should a government which is doing what it believes to be right allow itself to be criticized? It would not allow opposition by lethal weapons. Ideas are much more lethal than guns. Why should any man be allowed to buy a printing press and disseminate pernicious opinions calculated to embarrass the government?"

Well, many men who oppose publication of the Pentagon Papers don't go this far, but the violent opponents of publication, like Herbert Rainwater, national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who is crying "treason," come very close to the Lenin thesis that opposition to the government is unpatriotic or worse.

It is true that newspaper editors, raised in the American tradition of "publish and be damned" do not always know what damage they may do to the diplomatic process by publishing official documents. Their information is limited and no doubt the official insiders know more than the outsiders, but even this is a dubious argument. As Walter Lippmann has pointed out, you had better be careful not to go too far with

the "insiders" argument. "For if you go on," he told the National Press Club in Washington on his 70th birthday in 1960, "you will be showing how ridiculous it is that we live in a republic under a democratic system, and that anyone should be allowed to vote."

"You will be denouncing the principle of democracy itself, which asserts that the outsiders shall be sovereign over the insiders. For you will be showing that the people, since they are ignorant, are therefore incapable of governing themselves."

"If the country is to be governed with the consent of the governed, then the government must arrive at opinions about what their government want them to consent to... Here we correspondents perform an essential service. In some field of interest, we make it our business to find out what is going on under the surface and beyond the horizon...."

"In this we do what every sovereign citizen is supposed to do, but has not the time or the interest to do for himself. This is our job. It is no mean thing. We have a right to be proud of it, and to be glad that it is our work...."

Bull Market

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—The meticulous report of the Citizens Research Foundation on political spending in 1968 has disclosed, above all, a staggering increase from 1967. Total costs were up 50 percent, from \$200 to \$300 million. The cost of electing a President and Vice-President rose 67 percent, from \$80 to \$130 million. By comparison, the nation emerged with Dwight Eisenhower 20 years ago for the bargain price of \$11.6 million.

Closely studied, the CRF report also indicates how difficult it is going to be to bring this rising curve under effective control. (All political spending totaled only \$140 million in 1962.) And even if the campaign-spending bill now pending in Congress passes largely intact, it has some serious deficiencies.

For instance, the CRF report shows that Richard Nixon's general election campaign spent \$8,020,000 for television and radio time and newspaper advertising space. For the same purposes, the Humphrey-Muskie campaign spent \$4,229,000.

Such expenditures would be limited, to some extent, in the pending bill. If the Democrats have their way in Congress and Nixon doesn't veto, the formula probably would be 5 cents per eligible voter for radio-TV time and the same amount for newspaper and billboard space. That would hold both campaigns to about \$7 million in each fund.

Production Excluded

But the bill does not reach another major expenditure—the cost of "media production." That is, it does not cover what the campaigns could spend on producing spot announcements, films, advertising, and the like; in 1968, Nixon spent \$1.98 million for such purposes and Humphrey \$1.08 million—for the general election alone.

Moreover, it is not realistic to provide the same fund for radio-TV time as for newspaper space.

The CRF figures show that in all contexts in 1968, \$58.9 million was spent for radio-TV, as against only about \$20 million for newspapers. And a Republican proposal to allow money from one fund to be transferred to another would have the effect of nearly doubling what the two sides could and would spend on radio and television.

Another serious problem is demonstrated in a study by the Federal Communications Commission. It shows that the real costs of radio-television time for the 1968 presidential election were about 50 percent higher than the official totals of either the Nixon or the Humphrey campaigns. The CRF reported that Nixon spent \$8.2 million, but the FCC study shows that the network and local stations billed \$12.8 million; Humphrey spent \$4.2 million, but the total billings were \$6.1 million.

The difference is what was spent in behalf of the two candidates, but not under their control, by various local groups and individuals; and in each case that kind of "uncontrolled" spending came to about a third of the total.

Question Raised

The pending bill would attempt to remedy that by providing that candidates for federal office would have to authorize in writing anything spent in their behalf, and that each expenditure would be charged against a candidate's allowable total. But that raises a serious constitutional question—can Congress or a candidate prevent a citizen from spending his money for political purposes without violating that citizen's freedom of speech and expression? And even if permissible, this restriction clearly would dampen citizen participation and local responsibility by centralizing all funds and spending decisions in one national organization.

Now would the provision be easy to administer. In 1968, for in-

An Insider's View The Morality of Nation

By W. W. Rostow

AUGUST, 1968.—James Reston's column of June 13, 1971, says this: "One of the many extraordinary things in this collection is how seldom anybody in the Kennedy or Johnson administrations ever seems to have questioned the moral basis of the American war effort." He mentions me among others who "concentrated on pragmatic questions... rather than whether they were justifiable for a great nation fighting for what it proclaimed were moral purposes."

Mr. Reston is quite wrong. The moral and other bases for the position I held—and hold—on American policy in Asia are set out in "The Prospects for Communist China" (1954); "An American Policy in Asia" (1955); "The United States in the World Arena" (1960); as well as in a good many other pieces, including a talk at Fort Bragg in June, 1961, and a number of memoranda written as a public servant which have, somehow, not yet found their way into The New York Times. My colleagues can speak for themselves, but I am sure their views were as deeply rooted as mine.

I raise the matter now not in personal defense, for I need no need for that. I do so because the relation of morality to the national interest has been a peculiarly different problem for Americans (as George Kennan, for example, has lucidly pointed out) and because the question is dangerously bedeviled in current discussions of foreign policy.

An Old Dichotomy

For reasons that reach back to our birth as a nation, out of the ideas of the Enlightenment, we have tended to oscillate between high-flown moralism and a highly pragmatic pursuit of conventional national interests.

There are moral issues involved in supporting the pursuit of the national interest—ours or anyone else's. And they are not simple.

First, and above all, is the question of pacifism. For any reasonably sensitive human being the rejection of pacifism does not come easy. War is ugly and sinful. But pacifism requires an acceptance of all the consequences of never fighting. And this most Americans, including myself, cannot do.

That means, however, that all national policy—like the human condition itself—is morally flawed because it envisages war as an ultimate sanction and contingency.

Second is the question of whether the defense of American interests is worth or against the interests of those most directly affected. In Asia this has meant, for example, answering the questions: Did the South Koreans in 1950 and the South Vietnamese in 1961 and in 1965 want to fight for an independent destiny or did they prefer to go with the Communist leadership in Pongyong and Hanoi?

I can attest that it was this question President Kennedy felt he had to answer above any other before making his critical commitments to South Vietnam in November, December, 1961.

Third is the tactical moral question of conducting war, if it comes, so as to minimize damage to civilian lives. The history of

war suggests this is never nor wholly successful; but clearly a part of the problem a legitimate claim on the and its armed forces.

Fourth is the broad question of whether the raw power interests of the nation, in general and in its relative terms, are decent and morally defensible in at least relative terms.

I have for long taken the interest of the United States to be negative: to prevent the preponderance of Europe or Asia single potentially hostile powers and to prevent the emergence of a major power in this sphere.

The People's Interest

These objectives demand accord with the interests of the majority of the peoples of Europe, Asia and Africa. We could not have dictated our post-1940 foreign policy if this were not so. The divergence of our interests from theirs is reflected in treaties, other agreements, which have been approved in accordance with our constitutional arrangements and those of other nations.

In the world as it is, I fit power interests, as I would them, to be morally legitimate.

Fifth is the moral question of the nation's word, once given a great nation to make the commitments we have to Southeast Asia involves a moral commitment to stay with them. It is immoral to walk from our treaty commitments which other nations and I believe have taken as the basis for their lives in the literal sense.

I do not detect any of the weighing of these intricate complex moral considerations Mr. Reston's casual obiter. What I do detect is a failure to recognize in that respect that the reasons he does not explain facts of Southeast Asia as a Mr. Reston appears to have laterally repeated the theory.

As late as 1969, when I toured Asia, there was great widespread anxiety from the Djakarta about the consequences of premature American withdrawal from the area. Would guess that anxiety is at high today. This is a moral but a factual question and a matter for judgment on the basis of evidence. We are able to discuss it mature and dispassionate.

In many years of debate Southeast Asia, I have with care and sympathy listened to those who arrived at views different from mine.

The issues at stake are that, as Mr. Rusk used to say, they ought to be approached on their own merits. My most profound objection to those who withdraw our commitment from the area is the timidity with which they times clothe their position.

It is time for all of us to take these words of Dean Acheson: "On one thing only I measure of assurance—our righteousness of content for the basis of evidence. We are able to discuss it mature and dispassionate."

Mr. Rostow, White House adviser in the Johnson administration, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Tug of War?

Much as government is to do in the good old days, The States, warring on the Vietnam war, now, we latest laid behind the curtain in the Pentagon, amidst the capture of classified documents, the Timeliness stamped itself as "enemy" and will no longer be the copy, confidential relationship, it has previously been U.S. government officials.

Nevertheless, misfortune unaccompanied by form of good fortune. Hanoi, The New York Times, case, care about or seek "inside" based on the favor of the position to which it is applied—their fear, a leader of an uncommitted, independent press, free to publish and print anything it deems, regardless of the consequences for itself or others.

THOMAS A. WHELAN, Member.

مكتبات الأصيل

Art in Paris Conflicting Aspirations In Islam

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, June 23 (IHT).—"Seek perfection in calligraphy for it is one of the keys of existence." Thus, in Arabic letters, an inscription on an inkwell made for export in China during the 16th century.

In the predominantly ornamental art of the Muslim countries, calligraphy holds a central place. Intricate, sensuous or proud, alternately calligraphic and caterpillar, it proliferates across the surface of dishes, ewers, swords and sandalstick-holders—all the objects of daily use—and when it falls silent its energy still seems to reverberate in the harmonics of the ornamental patterns that surround it.

On both these levels of writing and ornament one feels the purpose is to impart upon a blank and silent universe the mark of a chosen spiritual order. Bifurcated, standard morality and hyperbolic praise ("Glory to our master, the King, the supreme combatant, the most just Sultan in the world, who bends the necks of the nation...") are the usual fare, and no doubt hold the same order of psychological implications as the salesman. Witness in this respect the inscription on an apothecary's cupel: "This blessed cup counteracts all poisons... It is intended for snakebite and the bite of scorpions, fevers, childbirth, mother's milk, mad dogs, suffocations, ulcers, migraine, paralysis of the mouth, loss of blood... Let the bitten person, his missionary drink from it and let him be cured with God's permission."

Figures
The religious inclinations of the Islamic nations developed a distaste for representations of figures—a distaste that in the early days took the form of an absolute prohibition. This probably helps explain the extraordinary extension taken by ornamentation in their art.

But also in the barren geographic context that saw the development of Islam and in the nomadic way of life of the first believers, there was no room for objects other than the utilitarian. And these objects set in the desert, a desert world, condensed within themselves an intensity, a vibrant, feverish importance and sensuality that the passing land somehow suggested but could not repeat.

I do not believe any of the objects on view here were produced in such a context, and no doubt some influence at least came from contacts with other civilizations, but the original spirit of the culture was given in a way that abstracted and refined various regional styles. The lands of Islam have, over centuries, reached from Asia to the heart of India and the hinges of three continents. In this time and in these lands, the forms of civilization have been most varied and a single small exhibition of 359 items from the French museums did not hope to do them justice. The organizers of the exhibition were, to be sure, imposed limits on their own. India and China had to be neglected, black Africa studied and a limit fixed in it (from the 7th to the 17th century).

These limits are something of an disappointment and even without them one senses that the full range and variety of the culture was not expressed. One could, for instance, like to see more of the art of the miniature, though there are some excellent specimens both of Persian and of the production that illustrates refinement and charm of this art in other areas.

In fact, the best elements of



Inscribed ivory plaque from the Orangerie exhibition of Islamic art.

this exhibition do display the outstanding level of refinement reached by Islamic civilization. One also discovers some of the risks it can when refinement turned flabby and elegance turned cold, and when the lavish pride of craftsmanship favored a form of pretentiousness not so far removed from the Victorian spirit.

As one walks through the Orangerie the question periodically arises: Is this art? Most of the time the answer is no. What we see is a high order of craft. This helps explain a certain dissatisfaction one may feel on leaving the exhibition. For it is almost exclusively a collection of objects, including rugs, ceramics, metalwork, arms, scientific instruments,

glassware, jewels and illuminated manuscripts. Though each is admirable in some way or another and permits a guess at the spiritual style from which they emerged, except in some of the miniatures we have no sense of meeting any man or artist face to face in whom is concentrated the essence of his world.

The imposed abstraction of Muslim art allows it to find its best and freest expression in architecture. Unfortunately, the exhibition appears to have been set up on a low budget that did not allow for better documentation than the straightforward but often unprofessional color slides of some monuments.

Yet it is in these monuments that Muslim civilization most

successfully expressed its specific confrontation with destiny and its ambiguous desire both for the impossible purity of submission (such is the meaning of the word Islam) and for a permanent "arrangement with heaven." For it appears, as a culture, to be torn between conflicting aspirations: to change the world in a moment of exasperated tension and to enjoy it in a total and paradisaical absence of all tension.

Symmetry
The simple symmetry of the mosque is a theological world model that is easy to understand. A royal palace, with its courts and fountains, has an enervating beauty to it that leaves one breathless. The architecture

seems to represent the lainghla, symbolic poles of the Islamic paradox.

The exhibition at the Orangerie is a selective inventory of what the French museums contain pertaining to the Muslim world. The variety of the objects and their occasional utter luxury may surprise one and strike the imagination. Unfortunately, the exhibition remains something of a private affair for experts and does not convey to the general public any broad or intelligible picture of a civilization that is an important part not only of the past but also of the present.

Orangerie des Tuileries, to Aug. 30.

Holland Festival Open to Present and Future Without Forgetting Past

By David Stevens

AMSTERDAM (IHT).—The Holland Festival, now in its 24th year, has always been one of the most attractive and challenging in Europe, primarily because it is based in and for the Dutch and, like the people, open to the present and the future without forgetting the past.

"A festival should be progressive. It should be ahead of the trends in art—or try to be," Jo Elendoom, the festival's opera and concert program director, said a few days ago. "If a festival becomes a museum it is dead."

There is no hardening of the arteries here—the signs are rather of rejuvenation. The festival opened last week, not with some petrified gala event, but with several days of free concerts and theater in the streets and other public places, here and in many other Dutch towns and cities. And it will end July 9 with a "musical circus," ranging from classical to do-it-yourself, lasting until 3 in the morning in the halls and rooms of the venerable Concertgebouw.

Past and present, Dutch art otherwise, is invoked in varied musical programs. They range from jazz to concerts marking the anniversaries of Josquin des Prés and Jan Sweelinck to programs of the 20th-century composers Kees van Baaren and Willem Pijper and their still-young pupils and disciples.

Reassessment
The contemporary music prospectus also includes the opening notes of a campaign to reassess the importance of Kurt Weill, many of whose works are as lost or inaccessible as, say, Monteverdi's. This weekend the Hague Residentie Orchestra under Gary Bertini, and with Lotte Lenya,

Weill's widow, as one of the performers, will give concert performances of "Royal Palace" and "Der Silbersee," while on July 2 his "Requiem" was unearthed last October in Paris in a pile of second-hand musical material, will have its world premiere in Utrecht.

On successive nights last weekend it was possible to experience two extremes of the multi-faceted festival program. One was a monumental performance of the complex "Requiem for a Young Poet" by the late German composer Bernd Alois Zimmermann. The other was a "children's opera," entitled "Esperanza," performed and partly created by Dutch schoolchildren. Yet, as far apart as they were aesthetically and intellectually they had a powerful emotional commitment in common.

The "poet" of Zimmermann's requiem is not a specific one, although he dedicated his work to Serge Yesenin, Vladimir Mayakovsky and Konrad Bayer—all poets who killed themselves. It was a dedication of tragic premonition, for Zimmermann took his own life last year at 52.

As in his opera "Die Soldaten," which will be seen here too in the Dusseldorf Opera's production, Zimmermann reveals himself in the "Requiem" in a prophetic guise of Wagnerian proportions, putting into practice his visionary ideas of "musical pluralism" and the "spherical concept of time."

The "Requiem"—for soprano, baritone, speakers, orchestra, jazz combo, and taped sounds mainly of spoken words—seems to be nothing less than a massive collage of, and lament for, the years 1820-70. The words emitted from



Scene from "Esperanza," the "children's opera."

loudspeakers placed around the audience are those of the three dedicatory poets, and of Joyce Pound and Camus; of Pope John 23d and St. Augustine, of Goebbels, Dubcek and Mao. But they are used less to communicate ideas than to communicate sound, piled layer on layer and interrupted by live orchestra and chorus with apocalyptic interludes relating to the traditional requiem.

The Netherlands radio orchestra and chorus, and other musical forces from Berlin, Vienna and Cologne, were under the committed and precise command of Michael Gielen. Whether this work will occupy in the second half of the 20th century the same pivotal position as Mahler's Eighth Symphony did in the first half (the comparison is evoked by the inclusion of Mahler in the festival program) remains to be seen, but its effect on the young capacity audience was powerful indeed.

"Esperanza" grew out of the success in using Dutch children in recent festival productions of Britten's "Noye's Flude" and Malcolm Williamson's "The Happy Prince." This time, however, youngsters of a "typical" Amsterdam secondary school joined with the Dutch writer Mies Bouhuys in choosing subject and plot development.

The story is basically the conflict of rich and poor, set in a South American country, and its development is surprisingly sophisticated—so much so that many visiting critics believed that schoolchildren could not be so realistic. It ends in a failed revolt, with everything going on much the same as before, and with the slaying of a priest who quits the oppressive organized church to lead the poor.

The music of Bernard van Beurden and Theo Lovendie, who conducted an orchestra/pop group also made up of teenagers, had a sophisticated simplicity that suited the production and was intermittently reminiscent of some of the effects achieved by Brecht and Weill. The simple staging in an indoor tennis court struck home with uncomplicated directness.

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Two Ballets To Help Save Titian Work

Though Theater Full,
Little Money Raised

LONDON, June 23 (AP).—Two new ballets received world premieres in London last night in a glittering rescue operation to keep a 400-year-old Italian painting in England.

Launching the campaign for Titian's "Death of Actaeon," British and other European ballet stars—led by Dame Margot Fonteyn—danced the two new works and a mime fantasy in a performance billed as "A Dress Rehearsal for the Greatest Show on Earth."

Financially, the evening was a failure. It netted only a few thousand pounds, despite a near-capacity audience at London's 2,358-seat Coliseum Theatre. The Titian masterpiece is expected to reach £2 million or more when it is auctioned Friday.

But it was a unique event in ballet history. The all-star troupe danced a ballet called "Garden Party" first conceived by Diaghilev and Nijinsky in 1913 but never performed before. The second premiere was "C. 1830," with songs by French poet Victor Hugo and music by Liszt and Berlioz. Both starred Dame Margot.

Both works were produced by British dance critic Richard Buckle, who also produced the mime play featuring leading British dancers and Zizi Jemmaire of France, Pilar Lopes of Spain, Eideo Fukagawa of Japan and Kama Dev of India. American pop artist Andy Warhol designed some of the sets.

The price of tickets was dropped to one sixth of the original £100 "so that people who love art and ballet could take part, instead of just millionaires," said an organizer.

If "The Greatest Show on Earth" and other campaigns fail to raise enough to buy "The Death of Actaeon," the proceeds of the evening will go toward building a theater museum in London.

It is feared that the painting, like London Bridge and dozens of art works sold to Americans—notably Velasquez's "Juan de Pareja" that went to New York's Metropolitan Museum a few months ago for \$5.6 million—will go into what the British consider exile in the United States.

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Anjou 12-33

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350 4737 42-22 at 78.25

By Hebe Dorsey
PARIS, June 22 (IHT).—Richard C. Dumas is a decorator's decorator, a man who is brave enough to upholster a Louis XVI bed with American patchwork, put a Renaissance bronze on a clear plastic base or have a mysterious eye painted on a steel triangle, turning it into a surrealist, \$150 objet d'art.

All this may jolt purists but it somehow not only looks right but amusing. A man with no hang-ups, Mr. Dumas feels that his main function in life is to tinker with yesterday's objects and make them look like today's.

predictable, cold-shouldered resistance. "You know how the French are about their Louis." But now, they are beginning to understand his imaginative, tongue-in-cheek approach and he says "they adore it."

One may not like all the objects in his shop, but you have to admit that every single one has been thought about," he said doing a little dance around his treasures. He has often turned uninteresting little things into eye-catching conversation pieces. For instance, "I had a collection of rather boring Napoleon III miniature mosaics, souvenirs of the wondrous of Italy made by little women who went blind doing them. I thought, what the hell can I do with them? I can't let them sit in a drawer." Instead, he had them set in a handsome, clear and pure plastic pyramid.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'A', 'B', and 'C'.

Table of international stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z'.

Table of international stock exchange trading data, continuing from the previous table, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z'.

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record.



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The Underwriters of this issue included:

Table listing the underwriters of the bond issue, including Lehman Brothers, American Express Securities S.A., and various international banks.

June 23, 1971.

French Franc Revaluation Report Seen Trial Balloon

By Jack Abouf
PARIS, June 23 (AP-DJ)—The possibility of revaluing the French franc as a means of combating accelerating inflation is being suggested by French newspapers.

U.K. Denies Lockheed-R-R Contract Role

LONDON, June 23 (AP-DJ)—The British government had no participation in the original contract between Lockheed Aircraft Corp. of the United States and Rolls-Royce Ltd., Frederick Corfield, Minister for Aerospace in the Department of Trade and Industry, said in a statement transmitted to the chairman of the U.S. Senate Banking Committee today.

Burmah, Conoco Terminate Their Merger Talks

NEW YORK, June 23 (Reuters)—Continental Oil Co. of the United States and British Burmah Oil Co. Ltd. announced today they have terminated merger negotiations.

and private banking sources rejected the suggestion as "ridiculous." One banker said it would be "catastrophic."

Observers wondered whether the reports were not intentional leaks designed to prepare public opinion for eventual government constraints in the price and wage fields.

Klasen Reports No New Decision By Bundesbank

FRANKFURT, June 23 (AP-DJ)—The Central Bank Council of the Bundesbank did not make any monetary decisions at its regular meeting today, Bundesbank president Karl Klasen said.

Economic Analysis The Cost of Vietnam Duplicity

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP)—Among the many persons misled by President Lyndon B. Johnson, one can deduce from the Pentagon papers, were his chief economic advisers.

As a result, Mr. Johnson messed up the American economy, as he pursued his disastrous course in Vietnam. And it is still in bad shape.

Oil Firms Warn Venezuela Against Restrictive Law

By H.J. Maidenberg
CARACAS, June 23 (NYT)—The foreign petroleum industry, which produces 88 percent of this country's crude oil, warned yesterday that pending legislation here to control its operations could undermine Venezuela's position as one of the world's major suppliers of fuel.

U.S. Gold Stock Declines Again

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. gold stock declined by \$37 million in May, the seventh consecutive monthly drop, the Treasury reported.

Haack Says NYSE Can't Be Policeman

WASHINGTON, June 23 (Reuters)—New York Stock Exchange President Robert Haack told Congress today he did not believe the exchange was presently equipped to send out its own army of investigators and auditors to act as watchdog over member firms.

Largest Drydock Is Inaugurated By Portuguese

LISBON, June 23 (UPI)—Portuguese President Americo Thomaz today inaugurated the world's largest drydock, a 1,700-by-318-foot giant capable of handling million-ton tankers.

Swiss GNP Growth Slows to 3.5 Percent

BERN, June 23 (AP-DJ)—Switzerland's gross national product increased at an annual rate of 3.5 percent in the first quarter measured at constant prices but at a record 13 percent in market-price terms, the Federal Bureau of Statistics said today.

Yugoslavs' Income Up

BEIGRADE, June 23 (AP-DJ)—Net personal income in Yugoslavia in the first five months of 1971 rose 25 percent from the like period of 1970, the Yugoslav Bureau for Statistics said.

NYSE Prices Stage Upturn, Volume Dips

By John J. Abele
NEW YORK, June 23 (NWT)—The stock market finally posted a gain today but the reduced level of activity indicated that traders were not particularly impressed by the modest rebound.

J. Walter Net Rises 41.3%

TAMPA, Fla., June 23 (Reuters)—Jim Walter Corp. cited today improved prices coupled with cost reductions for the company's 41.3 percent profit gain in the nine months ended May 31 over the year-ago period.

Amex

Table with 3 columns: Year, Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share. Rows for 1971 and 1970.

Grand Union

Table with 3 columns: First Quarter Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share. Rows for 1971 and 1970.

International Multifoods

Table with 3 columns: First Quarter Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share. Rows for 1971 and 1970.

NYSE Prices Stage Upturn, Volume Dips

formed better than the rest of the list. Thirteen of the 15 most-active stocks posted gains, one declined and one was unchanged.

Amex

Table with 3 columns: Year, Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share. Rows for 1971 and 1970.

Grand Union

Table with 3 columns: First Quarter Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share. Rows for 1971 and 1970.

International Multifoods

Table with 3 columns: First Quarter Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share. Rows for 1971 and 1970.

The Amex index gained 0.13, STP, which had been weak recently following a Consumers Union report critical of its oil additives, gained 1 3/8 to 43 1/2.

perspective advertisement including a globe image and subscription information for an international stock market publication.

Solve this problem! INFLATION-6% with INCOME-5% equals CAPITAL LOSS-1% advertisement.

13% Rise Is Forecast In U.S. Construction advertisement.

Japan to Review Its Trade Policy advertisement.

First General Resources advertisement.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Financial market data including stock prices, volume, and exchange rates for various companies and indices. The table is organized into columns for different market segments and includes sub-sections like 'Continued from Page 8', 'O', 'P-Q', and 'S'.



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مكتبة الأصيل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Table of European Stock Markets, listing various European stocks and their prices.

Table of Foreign Stock Indexes, showing indices for various international markets.

Table of Wall Street news and market commentary.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices, listing prices for various agricultural and industrial commodities.

European Stock Markets

Table of European Stock Markets, providing a detailed view of European stock performance.

Foreign Stock Indexes

Table of Foreign Stock Indexes, tracking major international stock indices.

Market Summary

Market Summary table, providing a quick overview of market activity and key indicators.

European Markets

European Markets table, detailing European market performance and trends.

Commodity Futures

Commodity Futures table, listing prices and movements for various commodity futures contracts.

Most Active - American

Most Active - American table, highlighting the most actively traded American stocks.

Most Active - European

Most Active - European table, highlighting the most actively traded European stocks.

Most Active - Foreign

Most Active - Foreign table, highlighting the most actively traded foreign stocks.

Standard & Poor's

Standard & Poor's table, listing S&P 500 index components and their performance.

Most Active - London

Most Active - London table, highlighting the most actively traded London stocks.

Most Active - Zurich

Most Active - Zurich table, highlighting the most actively traded Zurich stocks.

New Highs and Lows

New Highs and Lows table, listing stocks that reached new price highs or lows.

Inc.

Inc. advertisement text, likely related to a business opportunity or company news.

Real Estate and Business Opportunities

Real Estate and Business Opportunities advertisement text, promoting investment opportunities.

Market Summary

Market Summary table, providing a quick overview of market activity.

European Markets

European Markets table, detailing European market performance.

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Commodity Futures table, listing prices for various commodity futures.

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New Highs and Lows table, listing stocks that reached new price highs or lows.

Inc.

Inc. advertisement text, likely related to a business opportunity.

Real Estate and Business Opportunities

Real Estate and Business Opportunities advertisement text.

A statement of world-wide interest

Mr Jocelyn Hambro reports to shareholders



Main body of the Hambro Ltd. article, detailing the company's financial performance and strategic decisions.

Consolidated Financial Statement as at 31st March 1971, showing assets, liabilities, and equity.

Additional text from the Hambro Ltd. article, including a closing statement and contact information.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for '1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$' and '1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$'.

Table of international stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for '1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$' and '1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$'.

ELLIS G. ZUERICH, BROKER FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND SHARE NY. Advertisement for financial services.

Toronto Stocks. Table listing various Toronto stock market data, including company names and prices.

Mutual Funds. Table listing various mutual fund performance data, including fund names and returns.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS. Table listing international mutual fund data, including fund names and performance metrics.

AMERICAN INCOME PROPERTIES. Advertisement for real estate investment services.

Montreal Stocks. Table listing Montreal stock market data, including company names and prices.

Dollar Bonds. Table listing dollar-denominated bond data, including bond names and yields.

International Bonds Traded in Europe. Table listing international bonds traded in European markets.

132nd Annual Report. Textual report detailing the company's financial performance and business activities for the year.

One Dollar. Textual advertisement or report related to a one-dollar value or investment.

International Bonds Traded in Europe. Table listing international bonds traded in European markets.

International Bonds Traded in Europe. Table listing international bonds traded in European markets.

Premium Income from Italian and Foreign Group Companies. Table showing premium income data for various companies.

One Dollar. Table listing various financial data points related to the 'One Dollar' section.

International Bonds Traded in Europe. Table listing international bonds traded in European markets.

AVIS DE CONVOCATION. Notice of a general meeting of shareholders for INTERMARKET FUND 1 S.A.

Figures indicated are the dollar equivalents of the entries in the Balance Sheet which were expressed in Lire. Conversion has been made at the official rate of exchange at the end of the year.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange Trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and exchange information. Includes sections for 'Continued from preceding page', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z'.

Handwritten Arabic text: مكزان الازهر

INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Advertisement for Group Financial Director MADEIRA. Text includes: 'SI VOUS ÊTES LE MONDE N'A PLUS DE FRONTIÈRES', 'SI VOUS ÊTES EN ROMBIE DE MARKETING INTERNATIONAL', 'SI VOUS ÊTES INTERESSÉ PAR LES PRODUITS SCIENTIFIQUES'. Mentions '4 MANAGERS' and 'LABORATOIRES PHARMACIUTIQUES FRANÇAIS D'IMPORTANCE INTERNATIONALE'.

Advertisement for EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS GROUP. Text includes: 'In order to ensure efficient control over its rapidly expanding operations, the company is looking for 2 qualified young executives to join its management team.' Lists positions: 1. INTERNAL AUDITOR, 2. MANUAL SYSTEMS & METHODS SPECIALIST.

Advertisement for TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERS. Text includes: 'NORTHEOP PAGE COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERS, INC. ENGINEERING POSITIONS WITH AN AMERICAN FIRM ON LARGE TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROJECT IN IRAN.' Lists positions: SENIOR MULTIPLEX ENGINEER, TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERS, COMMUNICATIONS FIELD ENGINEERS, TEST ENGINEERS.

Advertisement for EUROPEAN COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST. Text includes: 'Digital Equipment Corporation International Europe, one of the world's most successful computer companies, requires a communications specialist. This is a uniquely responsible position, with a good deal of latitude.'

Advertisement for INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT ANALYST. Text includes: 'Capital International S.A., an affiliate of The Capital Group, Inc. (a U.S. financial organization with subsidiaries managing assets of over \$3 billion) is adding to its international investment management team.'

Advertisement for CHEMICAL ENGINEER. Text includes: '15 years with major consumer goods company in U.S.A. managing process-product development for international markets. Excellent salary and benefits. Excellent English, fluent French, Italian and Spanish. Please write: Box D 3693, Harard, Paris.'

Advertisement for Business. Text includes: 'The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news. Day after day.'

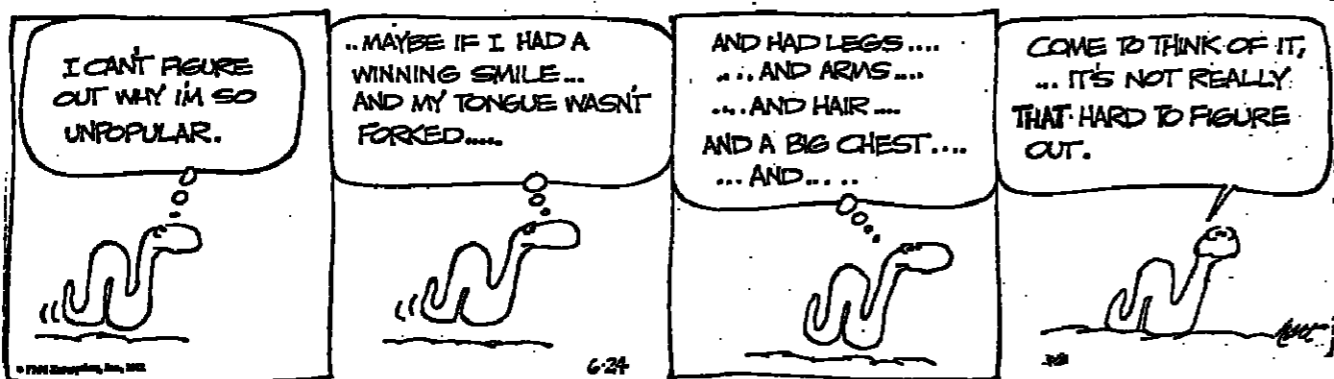
Advertisement for 'It can be difficult to make the right contact for a new career opportunity!'. Text includes: 'However, by placing an "Executives Available" Ad in the Tribune, you will be in contact with over 50,000 other International Executives. One of them might need a man with your qualifications.'

Advertisement for EXPERT ON ARABIAN GULF. Text includes: 'Well-qualified with Arab Arabic skills. Palestinian, 46, with Jordanian passport, fluent English, Arabic, some French. Research expert. Free to travel anywhere, highly scholarly. Seeks responsible position. Write: A. H. K. ARAMCO, P.O. Box 2481, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia before July 28, 1971.'

P E A N U T S



B. C.



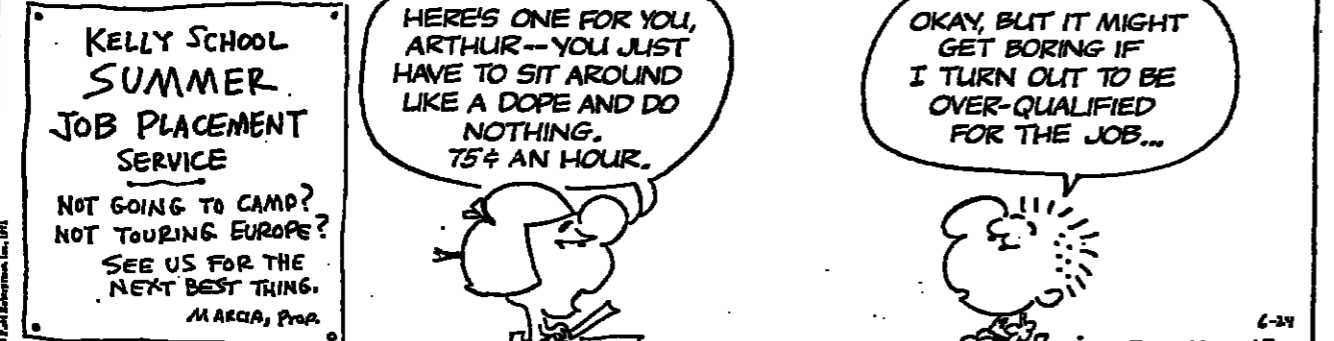
I. I. L. A B N E R



B E E T L E B A I L E Y



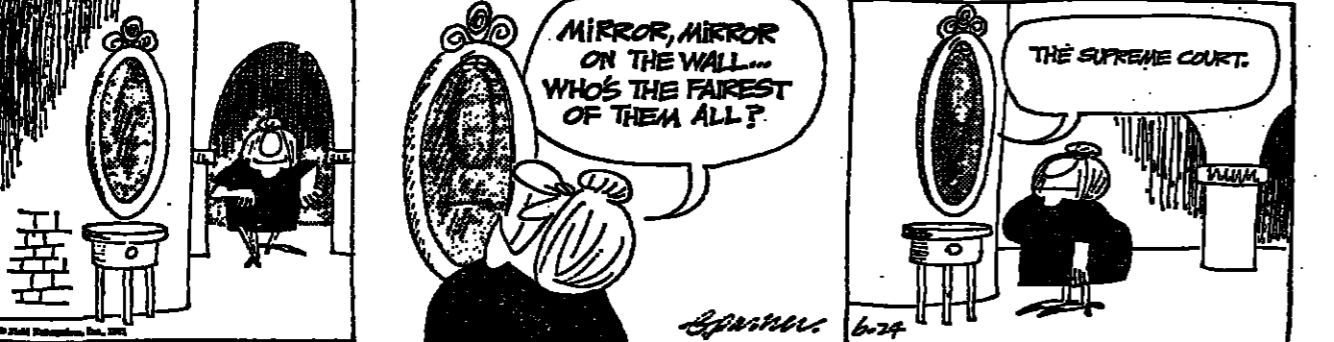
M I S S P E A C H



B U Z S A W Y E R



W I Z A R D of I D



R E X M O R G A N M. D.



P O G O



R I P K I R B Y



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In most parts of the bridge world, tournament prizes are of nominal value...

ver that did nothing to dispel South's illusions about the distribution of the suit.

- NORTH: ♠ AK 10, ♥ K 10 6 5 2, ♦ K 9, ♣ K 8. EAST (D): ♠ 9 8 2, ♥ 9 7 6 3, ♦ 8 7 4, ♣ Q 6 2.

Table with 4 columns: PROBABLE, DERIVED, REPAIRS, AMBIGUOUS. Contains words like ELISE, HELL, BURST, etc.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Jumble puzzle instructions and word lists: IDDEA, WABLY, MIRTHE, ENJUKT.

BOOKS

GAUDI THE VISIONARY

Edited by George R. Collins. Preface by Salvador Dalí. By Robert Descharnes, Francesc Pujol, Joan Ala. Photographs by Clovis Prévost. A Studio Book. Press. 247 pp. \$40.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

DURING the building of the Cathedral of Chartres, noblemen and women joined the general populace in harnessing themselves to wagons to pull the huge stones to the site...

He died in 1926, at the 74. Somewhat unambiguously of the next step in his work was struck down by a six-wheeled vehicle he had designed...

Cup Used by Pepi Sells for \$22,000

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—A Tudor wooden cup on which diarist Samuel Pepi is said to have drunk today sold for \$22,000.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

Art Buchwald

I Have to Say I'm Sorry

WASHINGTON—As soon as the story broke concerning the McNamara Pentagon study of the Vietnam war, I received a visit from my friend, the little old lady in tennis shoes.



Buchwald

"Well," she said, holding the newspaper in one hand and her tennis racket in the other, "what do you think of your President Johnson now?"

"I haven't forgotten those days on the tennis court when you said my Barry was a dangerous hawk who was going to get us involved in a war we had no chance of winning."

"Please, little old lady in tennis shoes," I begged, "Everyone can make a mistake."

"Don't tell me that," she shouted. "After all the fun you made of the people supported Goldwater, you laughed at us at parties, you snickered at political rallies, you thought we were

books. And all the while, your boys were thinking of ways of provoking the Viet Cong so we could bomb the hell out of Hanoi!"

"I know it doesn't sound good on paper," I said. "But I'm sure there must be an explanation for it. Maybe President Johnson will tell us about it in his book."

"I'm waiting for that book, sonny. It could turn out to be the greatest piece of fiction since 'Love Story.'"

"That's not a nice thing to say," I said.

"Well, what about all the things they said about my Barry? Every time Barry told it like it was, Lyndon pulled the wool over the American people's eyes."

"Now that's pretty strong."

"It is, huh? The difference between the two candidates? Barry said 'KILL' and Lyndon said 'Ah have no intention of escalating the war.'"

"And then when Lyndon got home at night, he made up a list of places he wanted to bomb in North Vietnam. It's all here in the report."

"Hold on, junior. You're not getting off the hook that easily. For seven years we've suffered—of the 27 million of us who voted for Barry, Oh, how we suffered! You hooted at our bumper stickers, you spat on our buttons, you guffawed at our tennis shoes. You even made fun of Bill Miller."

"Barry's vice-presidential candidate, you idiot. Let me tell you something. We may not have run a good campaign, but at least we don't have the Gulf of Tonkin hanging around our necks."

"Anyone can be sucked in," I said feebly.

"You wouldn't have said that in 1964," she said.

"All right, already," I cried. "Barry was the peace candidate and Lyndon was the war candidate. Does that satisfy you?"

"Say you're sorry for the things you said about my boy."

"Good," she said. "And remember, if you voted for Barry Goldwater in 1964 it means you never have to say you're sorry."

2d-Century Galley Found Near Elba

PORTOFERRAIO, Italy, June 23 (AP)—Divers have discovered a Roman galley of the second century sunk off the breakwater of this port on the island of Elba.

The galley was loaded with jars for carrying grain or oil and melting pots for minerals. In Roman days the mines of Elba were one of the greatest sources of iron ore in the Mediterranean world.

Moscow Festival

MOSCOW, June 23 (Reuters).—Forty-one countries will participate in the Moscow Film Festival which begins July 19, the organizers said today.



Timbuktu, where almost everything is made of sand.

Timbuktu: Nice Place to Live But...

By William Borders

TIMBUKTU, Mali, (NTT)—Four hundred years ago this sun-baked West African town was a thriving commercial and cultural center, with shops full of jewelry and silk, an Islamic university, and a population of 100,000.

Today it is a bypassed outpost with one-tenth the people and only the memories of its greatness, but it still draws a steady trickle of tourists, mostly Americans, lured by its legendary association with the exotic and the faraway. Some of them are disappointed.

"I do not know what they are expecting when they come here, but they often ask 'Is this all there is?'" said Khalifa Oumman, gesturing across one of Timbuktu's broad, sandy squares, which, indeed, are about all there is.

Mr. Oumman, a young man in a long white robe had spent the morning sitting in the shade of a mosque playing a kind of dominoes with some friends. In the afternoon, when the sun had shifted and the temperature had climbed past 110, they followed the shade to the other side of the building and leisurely continued the game for the rest of the day.

There is lots of time in Timbuktu. In the tradition of Tuareg nomads, who have been wandering in and out of here for centuries, Mr. Oumman and his friends sometimes spend ten minutes just saying good morning.

"May you remain well," one nomad will say, holding his friend's hand loosely.

"May Allah make all your burdens light," the other will reply quickly.

"May your wife be free of sickness, too."

"On you, no evil."

"May you have witnessed no evil."

"May you not be thirsty."

After several minutes of this, they start in again with "Hello," and repeat the whole cycle. If either man has any unpleasant news to report, such as sickness, it is considered bad form to bring it up until after the first two or three complete rounds.

Some say the reason that desert people are so friendly and hospitable is that the Sahara is so brutally inhospitable; even the stranger is an ally in the common struggle against nature, so he is greeted warmly and welcomed into the tent for a cup of sweet tea or a handful of dates.

In Timbuktu, the tents are made by setting stakes in an oblong sand throwing a dozen yellow grass mats over them. Viewed from the air, they look like leaves of brood. After the camels have been fed and the trading completed, the nomads can just roll up the mats, pull the stakes out of the sand, and disappear into the desert again without a trace.

They still come to Timbuktu in camel caravans, bringing blocks of salt from the mines north of here. When the city first gained commercial importance, around the year 1300, the salt was traded for slaves, or for gold and ivory, which were taken back across the desert to North Africa and Europe.

A thousand miles from the sea, at the southern edge of the Sahara, this city became, over the years, a symbol of remoteness, acquiring a reputation that the impoverished Mali government is now eagerly encouraging, with tourist brochures about "mysterious Timbuktu."

Like the other cities at its latitude across Africa, Timbuktu has a population mixed between the rather Semitic-looking people of the north and the black Negroes of the south.

"We do not mix with the blacks, but we get along," explained a man who described himself as Moroccan, even though it was several generations ago that his ancestors left Morocco and crossed the desert to come here.

His blue robes billowing around him, the man was squatting at the end of the day in a corner of the Timbuktu market, which, like almost everything else here, was made of sand.

The buildings are a kind of sandstone and the streets, unpaved, are sand.

"You live with the sand and with the sun here," said the Moroccan, adjusting the long black face scarf that protects him from both. "You get so that you know them and understand them. And then when you do, you get by, and find, considering everything, Timbuktu is not a bad place to live."

PEOPLE: Notes From the Far Side

"Heartily approving N.E. Dan-gov's suggestion for the future language of Europe ('Write in English, speak in French, make love in German, sing in Italian, shake hands in Spanish and curse in Russian'), writes Norman W. Smith, of Milan. 'I now propose a composite character for the Common Market Man. He must be precise like the Italian, friendly like the German and humble like the Frenchman. Further, he should have the New-Testament sense of humor, the international spirit of the English and the generosity of the Dutch. (And while we are not in the ERG, perhaps the American could offer his sense of fiscal responsibility.)"

"Re the headline 'El Greco Missing for 35 Years Found by FBI in Manhattan' (LHT, June 17), writes Alma Aina Snow, of Athens, 'Whatever happened to Mr. Keen?'"

"Mr. Hix had better look to his literary laurels," writes Paul Deane, of Versailles. "Quoted at length in the June 12 issue of Paris Match is one Al Sop."

"I can't resist comment on the article 'Raising Children Abroad,' writes Lane Townsley, of Abidjan, Ivory Coast. 'What's wrong with always cuddling young children? It's really funny. My daughter has already decided she couldn't join the Peace Corps if she would be assigned to teaching African women child care. Please, who's teaching whom in this world? (P.S. We enjoy the LHT here, South of the Sahara—and pay 110 CFA for it while Newsweek costs only 150!)"

Uncertain whether to lump the following under 'The Great Cow-Flop Controversy' or 'Old Times Corner,' we're innovating a new tradition for this week only: let the chips fall where they may: • Anent Ed Tinsley's query on the origin of 'Watch where you're stepping,' son, that ain't second base."

Worried over the foundation of an national heritage, George L. Atwood, of B. Mrs. A. notes that Nan Robes, covering 'the gala preview of Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts' for The New Times, writes: "About 50 guests milled around, gaudily dressed and nibbled a center, which is as big as football fields side by side."

Spoonerisms (cont.): "The graced," writes Joe R. Morga, Auckland, New Zealand, "and 'I'll be a contemporary yet restricted that grand conundrum of 40 years ago. I was a schoolboy and GBS still going strong. Q—'What difference between George and a chambermaid? A—Shaw is bald in the head and had a hat, of a chambermaid is hauled in bed and had as a matted course.'"

George Deacon, of Venice, swears he knows "a fellow class his wife is such a teatook that he needs a lunch office to take home."

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